

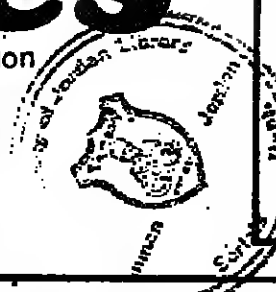
## Salem expects breakthrough

WASHINGTON (R) — Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem said Saturday after meeting Secretary of State George Shultz that he expected a breakthrough soon in efforts to secure a withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon. Mr. Salem said Lebanon and the United States were stepping up their diplomatic efforts and he expected a breakthrough in the coming weeks in the negotiations with all parties concerned to remove all foreign forces from his country. Speaking to reporters after a 90-minute meeting with Mr. Shultz at the State Department, the Lebanese foreign minister said there was a genuine desire on the part of all concerned to resolve the crisis in Lebanon.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"



Volume 8 Number 2286

AMMAN, SUNDAY JUNE 12, 1983 — RAMADAN 2, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Klibi, Saud discuss Arab unity

JEDDAH (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Klibi Saturday discussed latest Middle East developments and efforts to achieve Arab unity with Saudi Arabia's foreign minister, Prince Saud Al Faisal, the Saudi Press Agency reported. The agency gave no details of the talks between Prince Saud and Mr. Klibi, who arrived on Wednesday on the fifth-leg of an Arab tour that has already taken him to Beirut, Damascus, Amman and Baghdad.

## Gunmen detain Soviet journalists

BEIRUT (R) — Two Soviet journalists were detained briefly Saturday by unidentified armed men in central Lebanon, state-run Beirut Radio said. Leonid Volnov, director of TASS news agency in Lebanon, and Rafael Moseyev, correspondent of the Communist Party daily Pravda, were released together with their Soviet driver, but the armed men confiscated their embassy car, the radio said.

## Mubarak back home after European tour

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak returned home Friday night from a four-day three-nation tour of Europe. The Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported, Mr. Mubarak flew to Geneva on Tuesday where he delivered a speech in the 69th conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), then to Belgrade where he spoke before the 6th U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). He arrived in Bucharest Friday on a brief visit during which he conferred with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

## Zia discharged from hospital

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq was discharged from a military hospital Saturday, 10 days after undergoing a successful gall bladder operation, a government statement said. It said Gen. Zia, 58, was feeling much better and doctors had expressed satisfaction at his progress. Gen. Zia was admitted to hospital in Rawalpindi on May 31 and the operation was performed the next day.

## Rebels kill 106 Iranian guards

PARIS (R) — Anti-government guerrillas in Iran have killed 106 revolutionary guards and destroyed 17 military vehicles in separate operations, the Paris-based People's Mujahedeen said Saturday.

## Khomeini rejects Iraqi truce offer

TEHRAN (R) — Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini Saturday rejected Iraq's proposal of a Gulf war ceasefire during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. "We have to be alert not to be taken in by such fooleries," Tehran Radio quoted him as telling a group of clergymen.

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# New attacks keep Israelis off balance in Lebanon

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A car bomb exploded near the front line of the Israeli occupation army south of Beirut airport, causing an unknown number of casualties, Lebanese security sources said.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa reported the "Lebanese National Resistance Front" carried out the attack and said a number of Israeli soldiers were either killed or wounded in the explosion, within sight of one of the Israeli's most heavily guarded checkpoints.

Israeli soldiers immediately cordoned off the area and prevented newsmen reaching the site of the explosion making it impossible to judge the extent of the damage.

State-run Beirut Radio later reported that a remote-controlled car bomb was detonated as an Israeli patrol was passing through the area but it was too late to hit the patrol and wounded six Lebanese at Khaldi, just inside the most northerly Israeli coastal position. Wafa, in a Beirut-dated dispatch issued in Nicosia, said six Lebanese civilians were wounded when the Israeli fired randomly after the bombing.

"The Lebanese fighters returned safely to base," it said.

Recent attacks against Israelis were "a real war of attrition against the Israeli occupiers," it said. Daytime attacks and some extended clashes demonstrated "the Israeli inability to exert immediate control over the situation."

The "Lebanese National Resistance Front" is widely seen as a term used to cover all resistance groups in Lebanon.

An Israeli military spokesman denied the security sources' report and said there were no Israeli casualties.

The blast, at a major road intersection, was not far from the seaside hotel where U.S., Lebanese and Israeli negotiators signed a troop withdrawal agreement last month.

Israeli troops at the scene told Reuters correspondent Michael Sheridan two small Lebanese children and their father were badly injured in the blast. The car they had been travelling in was still at the side of the road, perforated by hundreds of shrapnel holes.

Israeli soldiers at the checkpoint turned back Western television crews from Beirut and confiscated film and tape cassettes from Mr. Sheridan.

They also turned back dozens of Lebanese drivers seeking to pass into Israeli-held southern Lebanon and a huge traffic jam built up on the Lebanese army-controlled side of the checkpoint.

A spokesman for U.S. Marine forces stationed at Beirut airport said he heard the blast at about 1.30 p.m. (11.30 GMT) about 500 metres to the south.

Three Israeli soldiers were killed and two wounded when a car bomb exploded on Wednesday in a south-eastern suburb of the capital as an Israeli patrol was passing.

Three Israeli soldiers were killed Friday in southern Lebanon in an ambush, while Friday night guerrillas fired rocket-propelled grenades at Israeli troops in the port of Sidon but no casualties were reported.

## Hernu, Gemayel hold talks

BEIRUT (R) — French Defence Minister Charles Hernu met President Amin Gemayel Saturday for talks on military cooperation between France and Lebanon, state-run Beirut Radio reported.

Mr. Hernu told reporters after the meeting that the question of France boosting its 2,000-strong contingent in the four-nation Beirut peace force was not raised, but he said France was ready to discuss it if Lebanon made such a request.

France is also helping to equip the Lebanese army, which is being rebuilt with mainly U.S. assistance to reimpose government authority after years of lawlessness.

Mr. Hernu, who arrived in Lebanon Friday, is on a brief visit to inspect French troops in the Beirut multinational force, which also includes U.S., Italian and British units.

France is also helping to equip the Lebanese army, which is being rebuilt with mainly U.S. assistance to reimpose government authority after years of lawlessness.

## Arafat reiterates rejection of Reagan plan

KUWAIT (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat reiterated Saturday that President Reagan's Middle East peace plan was unacceptable.

But in a meeting with prominent Palestinians living here, he denied the PLO had closed the door to talks with Jordan.

"On the contrary, it is the United States which wants to open the Jordan file without the PLO," he said.

Mr. Arafat arrived here Saturday from South Yemen, continuing a tour to seek support for PLO unity.

"The Palestinian revolution still rejects the Reagan plan or any

other plan which does not give Palestinians the right to return to their usurped land and to establish an independent state," he told the meeting.

The Reagan plan, put forward on Sept. 1 last year, envisaged Palestinian self-rule in the Israeli-occupied West Bank in association with Jordan.

Mr. Arafat attacked Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, saying he was interfering in the affairs of the Palestinian revolution.

A war of words between the two men intensified after the outbreak of a mutiny in Mr. Arafat's Fatah faction, the biggest guerrilla group in the PLO, with the rebels seeking a tougher PLO stand against



His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and senior Jordanian officials see off Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, who left Saturday for Damascus after an official one-day visit to Jordan (Petra photo)

## Qadhafi confers with Assad

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi and Syria's President Hafez Al Assad met for two hours Saturday, but gave no sign that a flurry of contacts with Saudi Arabia altered their tough line against efforts to rebuild Arab solidarity.

Col. Qadhafi, who later left Damascus for an undisclosed destination, came here to meet his fellow Soviet-backed Arab leader after surprise visits to Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz has also visited both Syria and Libya in recent days.

A statement issued after Saturday's talks by the official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) said Col. Qadhafi and Mr. Assad discussed the situation in the region and Arab World, American and

"Zionist" attacks on the Arab and the "American-Israeli pact which Lebanon was forced to sign."

While here Col. Qadhafi also met some Palestinian leaders based in Damascus and Walid Junblat, leader of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party and an opponent of the troop withdrawal accord, Libyan sources added.

In Amman, the Al Rai newspaper said talks between Col. Qadhafi and His Majesty King Hussein focused on reconciliation between Jordan, Syria and Iraq.

It quoted sources close to Col. Qadhafi as saying Damascus would be the venue of a widely-rumoured Arab summit.

Sources close to Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdullah, who recently toured Arab countries, said a

summit was expected to be held soon to tackle inter-Arab conflicts as well as the overall Middle East peace process.

Al Rai said King Hussein welcomed the prospect of normalising relations between Jordan and Syria as well as between Syria and Iraq.

Col. Qadhafi arrived in Amman Friday from Saudi Arabia where he held talks with King Fahd. He left Amman Saturday after his talks with King Hussein and senior Jordanian officials.

Seeing off Col. Qadhafi at the airport were King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and senior officials.

## Mrs. Thatcher fires Pym in major cabinet shake-up

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher fired Foreign Secretary Francis Pym Saturday in a major shake-up of her cabinet intended to give a new look to the British government after Thursday's landslide general election.

Mr. Pym, promoted when Lord Carrington resigned as foreign secretary after Argentina seized the Falkland Islands last year, was considered a possible replacement for Mrs. Thatcher when her political stock was low before the South Atlantic conflict.

Their relationship was often prickly and twice during the month-long election campaign she publicly slapped him down and corrected him.

Mr. Pym, 61, was the prime casualty in a radical re-shaping of Mrs. Thatcher's ministerial team that involved the departure of the only other woman in the cabinet, Baroness Young as leader of the House of Lords.

Mrs. Thatcher gave Mr. Pym's

job to Sir Geoffrey Howe as a reward for serving throughout her first four-year administration in the difficult post of chancellor of the exchequer.

The new chancellor, or finance minister, is Nigel Lawson, a former journalist who was previously energy secretary.

Mrs. Thatcher also fired Transport Secretary David Howell and gave his job to Tom King, previously environment secretary.

She made 12 ministerial changes and reduced the cabinet in size to 21 from 22.

She elevated Home Secretary (Interior Minister) William Whitelaw, 65, who served as her deputy during her past four years in power, to the House of Lords and gave him the first hereditary peerage to be accorded since 1964.

As Viscount Whitelaw he will have the title of Lord President of the Council and be the government's leader in the Upper Chamber of Parliament.

## GCC plans own rapid deployment force

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait Defence Minister Sheikh Salem Al Sabah said Saturday the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) will set up its own rapid deployment force to repel any external attack on a member state.

The council, comprising Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, was formed two years ago in response to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Iranian revolution and the Iran-Iraq war.

The council's priorities cover cooperation in defence, security and economic fields.

## Gandhi says whole world should be nuclear free

HELSINKI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Saturday reaffirmed her opposition to the idea of limited nuclear-free zones and said the whole world should be free of atomic weapons.

"We think the whole world should be a nuclear weapon free area," she told reporters at the end of a two-day official visit to Finland, which has been pressing for a Nordic nuclear-free zone for 20 years.

"Independent nuclear weapons free zones may merely create the illusion of security without actually increasing the security of the countries concerned," Mrs. Gandhi told a Finnish newspaper earlier this week.

During her visit here, Mrs. Gandhi had talks with President Mauno Koivisto and Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa.

## N. Yemen sends message to Iraq

BAGHDAD (R) — An envoy of North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh arrived here Saturday carrying a written message from Mr. Saleh to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi News Agency reported. The agency said the message dealt with bilateral relations and current developments in the Arab World. It gave no further details. Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat both visited the North Yemeni capital Sana'a last Thursday and had separate talks with President Saleh.

## King honours excellent students from Yarmouk

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Noor, Saturday presented prizes to the top students from the fourth year of graduates of Yarmouk University at Al Nadwah Palace.

The King expressed his pride in the young Jordanian generation and was impressed by their interest in learning and scholarship. He also voiced appreciation for the efforts being made by those who have excelled at Yarmouk University and who will in the future contribute to the development and prosperity of Jordan.

Yarmouk University President

Adnan Badran conveyed to the King the great happiness of the Special Royal Committee and the university staff in the royal gesture. He went on to say that 1,200 students from the university had graduated and that for the first time in its history, the university had graduated its first batch of engineers.

He added that the university had made considerable steps in building up its post-graduate studies, and had expanded its academic colleges which had given a total of 10,500 students the opportunity to attend the institution.

## Government considering health schemes for all, Badran tells Ajloun

AJLOUN (Petra) — The government is considering the possibility of guaranteeing comprehensive health insurance scheme for all citizens, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said here Saturday.

In an open cabinet session held at the Ajloun Community College and attended by a large gathering of Ajloun residents, Mr. Badran said the aim of holding such meetings in Jordanian cities is to establish direct contact with the people and their problems, and to open a "free and responsible dialogue" for developing the country.

"A common responsibility that cannot be carried out successfully without the full cooperation of all parties,"

Mr. Badran reminded the meeting that it was pointed out during a similar cabinet session in Madaba that the next year's state budget will focus on water and electricity services. He added that the 1983-1985 Five-Year Plan is a plan of social development, aimed at improving the Jordanian citizen's conditions in all fields.

In the 4½-hour session, the prime minister emphasised that electricity and water services will reach "every accessible place in Jordan." He added that the Irbid Governorate will receive 20 million cubic metres of water during the next year. Instructions have

been given to the Irbid Governorate Electricity Company to extend its services to new residential areas particularly in the Ajloun District, he said.

In reply to questions by the citizens, Mr. Badran said the civil service code aims at offering services to all citizens in all places. He urged citizens to submit complaints against officials who delay or impede the process of public services and added that the Prime Ministry is ready to receive such complaints, and the complainant will receive written replies on action taken.

Mr. Badran said that the government is now working on the setting up of a private-sector company that will undertake to run the newly-set up tourist resthouses on commercial basis. He expressed the government's readiness to contribute to local efforts for establishing a tourist hotel to encourage and support internal and external tourism.

Concluding its session in Ajloun, the cabinet decided to grant JD 146,500 to the district's municipalities and social institutions. The cabinet also decided to build a hospital in Ajloun, and to ask the Ministry of Health to prepare a tender for its establishment to be included in next year's state budget.

## Muslims begin fasting

AMMAN (Agencies) — Millions of Muslims throughout the world began observing the holy fasting month of Ramadan Saturday. Children, pregnant women, travellers and the sick are exempt from the dawn-to-dusk fast, during which eating, drinking and smoking is forbidden. In some Muslim countries, such as Iraq, South Yemen and Kuwait, where the crescent moon was not sighted Friday night, Ramadan starts Sunday.

Here in Amman, the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs appealed to all Muslims to take "this holy occasion for promoting compassion and brotherhood among Muslims, and to adhere to the teachings of Islam and its noble values."

A communique issued by the ministry on the first day of fasting,

Saturday, said the holy month was set by "God, the Almighty, to be a comprehensive educational period during which the Islamic Nation finds lessons to learn and patterns of upbringing and guidance to follow."

"Thus the nation will be able to achieve self-reliance and to face challenges and foil the enemies' plans," the communique added. "Fasting strengthens the Muslim's ties with his Creator, and liberates him from all kinds of slavery except to his Creator. The Muslim learns to persevere hardships and strengthen his patience in the face of body desires," the communique said.

The communique called upon Muslims to respect the provisions of Ramadan fasting and observe its ethics.

## A word of thanks and gratitude To Her Majesty Queen Noor from the Office of the Dean of the Arab College

It gives me great honour to express to Your Majesty the gratitude and pride of the administrative and teaching staffs of the Arab College for your kind gesture in patronising the graduation ceremony of 1,150 students at the Arab College. We as educators are greatly proud of the honour you have bestowed on us by attending the graduation ceremony. This ceremony is indeed only one link in the series of the blessed activities which Your Majesty is patronising in the fields of culture, science, arts and national heritage. The graduation of these students was only a brick in the structure of the progress and development which His Majesty King Hussein is building together with his people who are heeding the slogan he has raised. "let us build this country and let us serve this nation." This slogan lives deep in the hearts of the people whose children, youth, men and old people sing "with and through Hussein, we will move ahead." May God protect the King, his household and the Hashemite family.

Dr. Kayed Abdul Haq  
Dean of the Arab College

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## Sahara breakthrough crowns OAU summit

MOHAMED ABUL AZIZ said in a statement that the resolution was a victory for their movement.

"It is a victory for reason, law and justice," the statement said.

The seven-year-old dispute had polarised the twice-stalled summit into ideological camps and it only got underway in Addis Ababa after the Polisario pulled out.

Opponents of Polisario had threatened to stay away and wreck the 34-state quorum.

The summit, due to end Saturday night, was also adopting a series of resolutions attacking South Africa and United States policy in southern Africa.

OAU summit meetings broke down twice in Libya last year, once over the Western Sahara and again over who should represent Chad.

A third breakdown would probably have destroyed the OAU, the world's largest regional grouping. The venue was switched to

(Continued on page 2)



## FEATURES

# Bhutan's king presides over changing kingdom

By Bernard Melunsky  
Reuter

THIMPHU, Bhutan — A jeepload of palace guards leads a blue mercedes roaring down the road past weeping willows and the brisk flowing Wang Chu River as the young king of Bhutan sets out on a mission to the interior.

The reason is a sudden food crisis in two southern villages, explained 27-year-old King Jigme Singye Wangchuk, the Druk Gyalpo (precious ruler of the dragon people) of the secluded Himalayan Kingdom.

"Rice and wheat are being moved into the area. I'll go there, meet government officials and people's representatives, and see what we can do to ensure this doesn't happen again," he told Reuters in an interview shortly

before leaving this capital in the northwest.

The mission typified the king's style as ruler of this sparsely-populated landlocked country — vigour, action and a personal approach to problems.

Despite his youth, he has been on the throne for almost 11 years and in a two-hour conversation in the imposing granite Tashicho Dzong (fortress of the glorious religion), Thimphu's administrative and religious centre, he explained his hopes for Bhutan.

Dressed in a saffron scarf across a multi-coloured striped gown known as a Kho, with a sword sheathed to his waist, he talked of the down-to-earth problems of running and developing a poor country that lived in splendid isolation from the world until only a few decades ago.

"My job is basically planning," he said. "I have been chairman of the planning commission since 1971 and that is my interest."

When he succeeded his father in 1972 he became the fourth king of Bhutan since the hereditary monarchy was established in 1907 giving the country a strong central authority after centuries of rivalry among regional leaders.

Bhutan, sandwiched between the Tibet region of China and India, is known to its own people as Druk Yul (land of the thunder dragon). The name comes from the Drukpa sect of Buddhism.

Although still the most powerful figure in the realm, King Jigme's reign has seen some significant advances in a process started by his father who gave the country a national assembly and a watchdog royal advisory council.

Analysts say the present king is presiding over the passing of a centuries-old feudal system and will have to pay increasing attention to the group of young, overseas-educated elite that is evolving.

His main political strategy has been to decentralise power to 17 Dzongkhags (district administrative units) and to strengthen the influence of the royal advisory council so that it can report to the national assembly if it decides that any of the monarch's policies are harmful to the country.

"I felt it was no good giving advice to the king unless they were assured he would listen to them," King Jigme said.

Bhutan appears to be stable, with a system akin to a constitutional monarchy in which the king is head of government and

legislation must be passed by the national assembly.

Most of the assembly's 152 members are elected by consensus as representatives of districts. The lack of political parties does not appear to be an issue in a country which officials say operates like a big family.

Asked if there were any movement among Bhutan's one million population towards a political party democracy, the king replied: "Not as far as I know. Just now there is tremendous harmony between the people and the government."

The king said the lack of a move towards a party system was "basically because we developed so late and basically because my father gave power back to the people."

His main objective is to make

Bhutan, which is heavily dependent on India for trade and other matters, self-reliant.

"We have managed to remain sovereign and independent but that doesn't mean standing on our own two feet. We must become economically self-sustaining," he said.

This is a mammoth task for a country with a per capita income estimated at only about \$113 a year.

About 95 per cent of the people are involved in agriculture or rural activities and chronic food shortages, like the one King Jigme set out to investigate, are rare.

Bhutan's small population is both an asset and a problem, the king said. The advantage is a lack of unemployment, the problem a lack of manpower hampering dev-

elopment.

The king's accessibility to his subjects is well-known in Bhutan. Every day a stream of petitioners comes to the Tashicho Dzong, seeking redress of grievances like suppliers to a medieval court. Most want a grant of land or permission to build.

"I see all of them myself — anybody can come to see me at any time," the king said.

He comes to his office at about 8.30 a.m. and like other government departments in Thimphu, his office closes for the day at 2 p.m.

But he often meets officials at his residence in the afternoon. His home, the Royal Cottage, is being renovated and he is living tem-

porarily in what he calls a log cabin on the outskirts of the capital.

"We in Bhutan don't work as hard as officials in other countries because we are a small country with less people. The Bhutanese are carefree," he said.

In his spare time he enjoys basketball, archery and fishing and although there is no television in Bhutan, he watches films on video, mainly about sport or international news.

The hereditary monarchy has so far passed from father to son but the present king says he has no plans yet for marriage although the matter had been raised several times in the National Assembly. "I think I'm still not too old," he said with a smile on his boyish face.

## Faith, culture and commerce thriving in Chinese Central Asia

By Roger Crabb  
Reuter

KASHGAR, Chinese Central Asia — A row of 20 men kneel barefoot on rough grass mats before the ornate mosque door in Kashgar, chanting the age-old Muslim prayer "Allah O Akbar" — God is great.

The sight is commonplace in any Islamic country, but these men are wearing blue and green Mao jackets and are citizens of the officially atheistic People's Republic of China.

This ancient oasis city, once the most exotic of high Tartary, was long a staging post on the silk road from China's heartland to India and the Middle East.

Today, centuries after the last caravan passed through laden with silks, brocades and jade bound for the Mediterranean bazaars, Kashgar remains a thriving commercial centre at the very heart of Central Asia.

With the Soviet border just 120 kilometres (75 miles) away, it is also a highly sensitive outpost in

China's wild Xinjiang region.

No surprisingly the British and Russian consulates, which in the early years of this century served as havens for explorers as well as government listening posts, have long been shut down and left to decay.

I was among the first group of foreign journalists to visit the city since the Communist takeover in 1949.

It was immediately apparent that, despite the Han Chinese officials shipped in to enforce Peking's political and military control of the region, Kashgar remains dominated by its indigenous Uighur population (120,000 out of 160,000), their Turkic culture and their Islamic faith.

And with the loyalty of these frontier peoples so vital, the central government has allowed them a relatively high degree of religious autonomy.

The men taking part in the prayer service at the yellow-tiled Id Kah Mosque, which dominates Kashgar's main square, have the deeply tanned faces and striking

features of the Turks whose cousins they are.

In the courtyard, a knot of men listen to readings from the Koran. By the entrance, a young man proudly displays a green-covered copy of the Islamic holy book he has bought for 30 yuan (\$15) — two weeks' wages in a local factory.

Outside in the square is a sea of brown faces in which the few paler Han Chinese stand out. There is not an army uniform to be seen, although many thousands of Han soldiers are known to be stationed in the area.

This is the beginning of the bazaar which spreads out like the spokes of a wheel through kilometres (miles) of dusty medieval alleys.

Set along the mosque walls is a row of little stalls — dressmakers, hat and shirt makers, a dentist with forceps and a foot-operated drill who stores extracted teeth in a jar and uses them later to make dentures. Beside him is a barber, shaving noble Uighur faces and heads with deft strokes of his cut-throat razor while leaving the flo-

wing beards intact.

Further round the square are food stalls, with people sitting under rudimentary cotton awnings, eating mutton kebabs cooked on charcoal grills, sorbet ices made while you wait, and round loaves of unleavened bread.

Many of the stalls are huge wooden bedframes. On them are shirts from Shanghai, pantyhose from Hong Kong, skullcaps, jewellery and the leather shoes and boots preferred by the Uighurs, Uzbeks and Kirghiz of Kashgar to the gaudy plastic shoes worn elsewhere in China.

One stall holder waved a cotton shirt at us crying in Russian "horosho, horosho" — great stuff.

Russian influence in Kashgar used to be very strong but has virtually disappeared after more than 20 years of Sino-Soviet animosity. Until a few weeks ago, when the first Japanese arrived, there were no tourists at all.

Push through the crowds a bit more and you come across spice merchants and herbalists, their aromatic wares spread out before them in sacks.

Then there are the carpet merchants, sitting crosslegged in the shade but ready to leap to their feet at the scent of a good bargain. This is the land of Ali Baba, culturally a million miles from the austere Socialist air of Peking.

Nothing illustrates this better than the grim, ill-lit government department store on the corner of a teeming bazaar street. Inside are enamel spittoons, hot water flasks and plastic chrysanthemums identical to those you find in Shanghai or Harbin. The locals pass it by without a second glance.

But even the bazaar is upstaged by the Sunday market. From before dawn, people from the surrounding countryside head towards the market site on the city's eastern outskirts.

A seemingly endless stream of laden carts pulled by donkeys, horses, bullocks and camels kicks up a gigantic dust cloud. From a distance, the bleached, mud-brick buildings of Kashgar could be those of a Middle Eastern city. But the highest point on the horizon which looks like a minaret turns out to be a giant statue of Mao

Tse-Tung.

Inside the market, where tens of thousands of people jostle, you can choose from hundreds of different bolts of cotton or silk, buy every conceivable part of a sheep, eat hot noodles, meat pasties or sheep's brains hot from the skull, or just enjoy the atmosphere.

Close to the stream is the liv-

estock fair where you can test-drive a camel, or watch a Uighur countryman in black frock coat and high boots put a spirited horse through its paces. A local commune farmer buys a donkey for 180 yuan (\$90) after lengthy haggling ended by a complex series of handshakes.

During the Maoist cultural rev-

olution of the 1960's and 1970's, red guard zealots sent nearly 4,000 kilometres (2,500 miles) from Peking closed down Kashgar's market.

It was reopened two years ago and, in the words of local officials, is as vigorous today — 1,200 years after the height of the silk trade — as it ever was.

## Saharan breakthrough crowns OAU summit

(Continued from page 1)

its birthplace, Addis Ababa, in the hope the setting would provide a better atmosphere, delegates said.

No delegation raised formal objections to the seating of the Chadian government of Hissene Habre, who ousted Libyan ally Goukouni Oueddei last June.

Libya's Col. Muammar Qadhafi did not share the sense of euphoria that greeted the session's start and one West African minister, who declined to be named, said: "Qadhafi was the biggest loser in all this."

He suffered a series of setbacks

and left Addis Ababa shortly after the opening ceremony. He wanted the OAU chairmanship but it went to Eritrean leader Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

He was also powerless to stop the withdrawal of the Polisario's Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), which is strongly supported by Libyan money, and the unquestioned seating of Mr. Habre's government appeared to be the last straw.

Delegates said the summit was preparing a peace plan for South Africa for what they called Pre-

tor's persistent attempts to des-

tabilise neighbouring countries and called for aid to Lesotho, which is surrounded by South Africa.

It would also attack the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria as a sham which allowed South Africa to do whatever it liked in the region, they said.

A draft resolution says U.S. attempts to link Namibian (South West African) independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola is "a flagrant act of interference in the affairs of a sovereign state, the People's Republic of Angola."

## JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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The Holy Month  
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## HOME NEWS

TELEPHONES WITH  
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The Telecommunications Corporation announces that it will start disconnecting telephones of subscribers who will have not paid their January and February telephone bills by Wednesday 15 June, 1983. The telephones will not be reconnected except after payment of due bills, in addition to reconnection fees of JD 5.

Notice: Closing date for the above-mentioned bill was 18 April, 1983. Despite the distribution of the new telephone directory with the bill, the percentage of bills paid has not yet exceeded 34 per cent. The corporation, expressed deep regret at having to use its right to disconnect the telephones of those who will not pay their bills in due time.

Director-General  
Mohammed Shahid Isma'il

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Zaben announces Ramadan  
post office opening times

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Communications Dr. Addoub Al-Zaben decided Saturday that post offices with telephone switchboards should work around the clock during Ramadan.

The decision also provides that the Amman Central Post Office should offer its services to the public from six o'clock in the morning until 10 at night throughout the

week, including Fridays and public holidays.

Main post offices in the governorates and districts, and the Amman post offices in the city centre, West Jabal Al Hussein, Jabal Amman, Jabal Lweibdeh, Al Ashrafiah, North Marka, the airport, Al Mubajirun and the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel will open from eight a.m. until six p.m. Other post offices will be open

from eight a.m. until four p.m.

On Fridays and public holidays, official working hours will be around the clock for post offices with telephone switchboards, from eight a.m. until two p.m. for central offices in all governorates, including the above-mentioned offices. All non-central post offices will be open from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Ambassador meets Gromyko

MOSCOW (Al Ra'i) — Soviet Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko Thursday received at the Kremlin Palace Jordan's Ambassador to the USSR Dr. Hani Al Khasawneh, who has been relieved of his duties as Jordan's ambassador in Moscow.

## Car phone project begins

AMMAN (Al Ra'i) — Telecommunications Corporation sources said that work on implementing the car telephone project, which will serve 1000 subscribers in its first phase, had begun. The project includes the establishment of a special automatic switchboard and the setting up of a stationary radio network. Cars possessing telephone sets connected to the switchboard will be able to make use of the new system within a semi-circle of a 30 kilometre diameter.

## Voluntary societies confer on cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — An open meeting of voluntary societies in the Amman Governorate, held at the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) offices Saturday, discussed ways of coordinating efforts in the field of social service provision. GUVS President Fakhri Al Belbeisi said closer cooperation was needed in order properly to serve the goals of all the member organisations.

Israeli Arab  
Haj details  
announced

AMMAN (Petra) — An official source in the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs said that the ministry had decided to permit 2,500 of those living in the 1948 occupied Arab territories to attend this year's Al Haj.

The source stated that the fees for these pilgrims will be JD 242, per head in addition to travel expenses to be at booths near the bridge. He added that travel this year would be by land, and that the registration procedure had started Saturday, and would continue until the end of Ramadan.

The Jerusalem Awqaf director had been informed of the ministry's decision and had passed the information onto those interested in the source concluded.

W. Bank mayors leave  
for conference in U.S.

AMMAN (Al Ra'i) — The West Bank mayors of Hebron and Halboul Fahd Al Qawasmi and Mohammad Milhem left Amman for the U.S. Saturday on a ten-day visit, during which they are to attend two conferences of U.S. mayors.

The first conference, to be held in Denver Colorado, is to be attended by around 1,000 mayors, while the second, which starts next Wednesday and lasts for five days, will be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota and is to be attended by 300 U.S. mayors.

The two mayors will address both conferences on the general situation in the Middle East, and on Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Arab territories, including measures taken against

mayors and the heads of local administrations. They will also speak about Israeli settlement building plans, and measures taken to force Arab citizens out of the occupied territories.

During their speeches, mayors Qawasmi and Milhem will warn against the threat to both regional and international peace which Israel's policies pose, and will call

upon the international community to cooperate in order to put an end to such a threat.

The two mayors will then leave for Managua, where they will attend the world cities' conference, to be convened in the Nicaraguan capital June 20. Immunity for mayors and heads of local councils in the occupied territories will be at the top of the list of issues which the two mayors will be urging the conference to work for.

Attempts by the occupation authorities to kill and deport Arab mayors and the draconian measures undertaken by the Israeli authorities will be among the issues to be raised by the two West Bank mayors at the conference.

## Ayyoub sets corn prices

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub issued a defence order fixing the prices of ministry-imported corn as follows: 1. The price per ton of loose-corn imported by the ministry will be JD 65 for both consumers and farmers, to be sold

exclusively at ministry stores all over the country. 2. The price per ton for corn imported by the ministry will be JD 68 for consumers and farmers, again to be sold at ministry stores.

The new prices will be effective from June 12, 1983.

## Medical centre award delayed

AMMAN (Al Ra'i) — The Central Tenders Committee has decided to extend the duration for evaluating tenders for the Prince Hamzah Medical Centre project

until the thirtieth of the current month. The decision is meant to give an opportunity to new companies to present their offers for executing the project.

Centre bids  
farewell  
to Stolz

AMMAN (Al Ra'i) — The Goethe Institute organised a ceremony for the latest group of institute graduates recently. The ceremony was also used as a farewell to Dr. Klaus Stolz, who has finished his teaching duties in Amman. The ceremony was organised by Mrs. May Asali-Shahabi and Mr. Nabeel Juhraeel. The Goethe Institute in Amman is well-known for its outstanding role in promoting cultural ties

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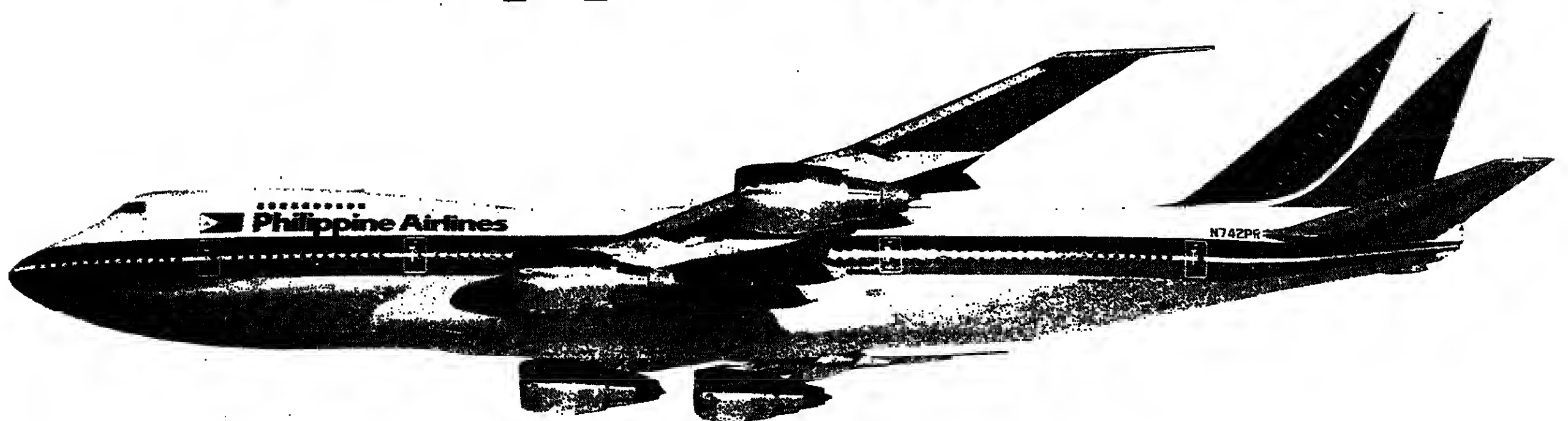
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**Managing Editor:** GEORGE S. HAWATMEH  
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**Subscription Office:**  
 Jordan Press Foundation,  
 University Road, P.O. Box 7740, Amman, Jordan

**Telephone:** 66326, 66325, 66324, 66323, 66322, 66321, 66320  
**Telex:** JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily except on Sundays and public holidays. It is available to subscribers in Jordan and abroad. The subscription price is \$100 per annum in advance. Single copies are available for 10 cents.

# Daily Israeli casualties show PLO strength

By Michael Sheridan  
 Reuters

BEIRUT — Bomb blasts, rocket attacks and ambushes have claimed daily Israeli casualties in Lebanon this week and shown the strength of anti-Israeli commandos a year after the invasion meant to crush them.

On a busy Beirut street, a Mercedes car erupted in a sheet of flame and flying steel as an Israeli patrol passed, killing two men riding on an armoured personnel carrier.

From behind lemon trees and

scrub along a road near the coastal town of Tyre, commandos leapt out firing rocket-propelled grenades and automatic weapons then slipped away leaving three Israelis dead.

The Israeli response to the wave of attacks was a big increase in house searches, stepped-up foot patrols and arrests of suspected commandos or sympathisers.

But the attackers were extracting a steady price in lives and injuries for Israel's occupation and clearly hoped to wear down the Israeli will to stay on.

Israel's death toll since its invasion of Lebanon a year ago has now reached almost 500.

According to press estimates more than 140 of these have been killed and more than 250 wounded since the war supposedly ended with the evacuation of Palestinian commandos from Beirut last September.

The Israelis blame the attacks on Palestinian commandos. Wafa, the news agency of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), usually says the fighters are members of the "Lebanese National Resistance Front".

The composition of this group

remains shadowy but most observers believe it includes Lebanese leftist and Muslim groups as well as Palestinians.

Wafa reckons that Israeli casualties are running at a daily average of two or three killed or wounded this year, but says it has no really accurate count of fatalities.

The Israelis are pledged to withdraw under a U.S.-backed agreement with Lebanon signed on May 17. But Israel has said it will implement the accord only if Syrian and PLO forces pull out — and they have shown no sign of doing

so.

The latest wave of commando attacks seems aimed at pressing the Israelis to withdraw regardless of the continued Syrian and PLO presence in the north and east of the country.

In Israel, the individual deaths cause outrage and lead force to protests against continuing involvement in Lebanon.

The aim of last year's invasion was to drive out Palestinian commandos in southern Lebanon, thereby preventing commando attacks on settlements in north Israel.

But the latest attacks on Israeli patrols show either that Palestinian commandos have filtered back to operate underground among the civilian population or that their leftist allies have retained a powerful clandestine network.

The fact that the attacks continue despite heavy security measures and house-to-house searches suggests that the commandos have adopted the tactic of moving their bases and weapons around.

## Playing power politics

THE cleverest idea yet to get Israel out of its problems in Lebanon may have come from a chief hawk in the Israeli cabinet on Saturday. Eliahu Ben-Elissar, the chairman of the Israeli Knesset's committee on foreign affairs and defence, called in a radio interview for general elections as one way of solving the internal conflict in Israel today over the Begin government's handling of the war in Lebanon.

Nobody knows for sure how a general election in Israel at this stage can help change the difficult situation of the Israeli army in Lebanon, except perhaps through a Labour victory. And even then, the question of Israel withdrawing its army unilaterally from Lebanese territory might not help at all.

But, admittedly, a call for elections in Israel today might all too easily create a different climate in which the whole Middle East peace process could be re-evaluated.

On the Arab front, there is an accelerating pace of reassessing the whole situation in the region, as there are signs that the Arabs are finally accepting the urgent need to face the Palestine problem with one voice.

If this reassessment does result in rebuilding Arab solidarity in the Arab future, the likelihood of exerting more political pressure on the Israelis to move towards either moderation or more bellicosity becomes that much stronger.

So, developments on both the Arab and Israeli fronts, if taken together, suggest that the picture in the Middle East today might well be changed in the near future, for better or worse.

Evidently the situation remains fragile, and it is still likely that the Israelis may choose to strike militarily against Syrian and Palestinian forces in the Bekaa Valley as one alternative to holding general elections or pre-empting recent Israeli calls for an independent inquiry into Israel's invasion of Lebanon or to other options.

The Arabs must be prepared for this eventuality, and to this end we welcome concerted Arab efforts to rebuild solidarity and to be prepared for the worst outcome. Equally important for the Arabs though is to have the right alternative to the military option, whether now or for the future. Power and politics always go together.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Arab unity on the march

THE VISIT by Libyan leader Mu'ammarr Qadhafi to Jordan and his talks with His Majesty King Hussein constitute an important move in the Arab World both to end divisions and to create a unified Arab platform to face the future challenges. Naturally, Jordan welcomed the visit because we have always worked for the unity of all Arab people. Jordan is also well satisfied with the current political moves in the Arab World in the hope that such moves will materialise into quick and fruitful results, particularly as outside forces close in on us. The time element is the factor which Israel is hoping will enable it to dominate the area. Needless to say, nothing would make Israel more worried than the restoration of total Arab solidarity, because such steadfastness has proved its worth in the past whether as in confronting Israeli ambitions or in attracting international support to the Arab cause. In the light of this, the Arab masses can only hope that Arab leaders will succeed in these moves both in order to unify our ranks and to enable our bloc to resume a meaningful role in the political future of the whole region.

The Arabs have been able to overcome difficult circumstances in the past by placing pan-Arab interests above regional considerations. Undoubtedly they have enough experience to realise that the dangers which are currently posed should once again prompt them to close ranks in order to build a firm basis for Arab solidarity.

### Al Dustour: Israel's phoney victory

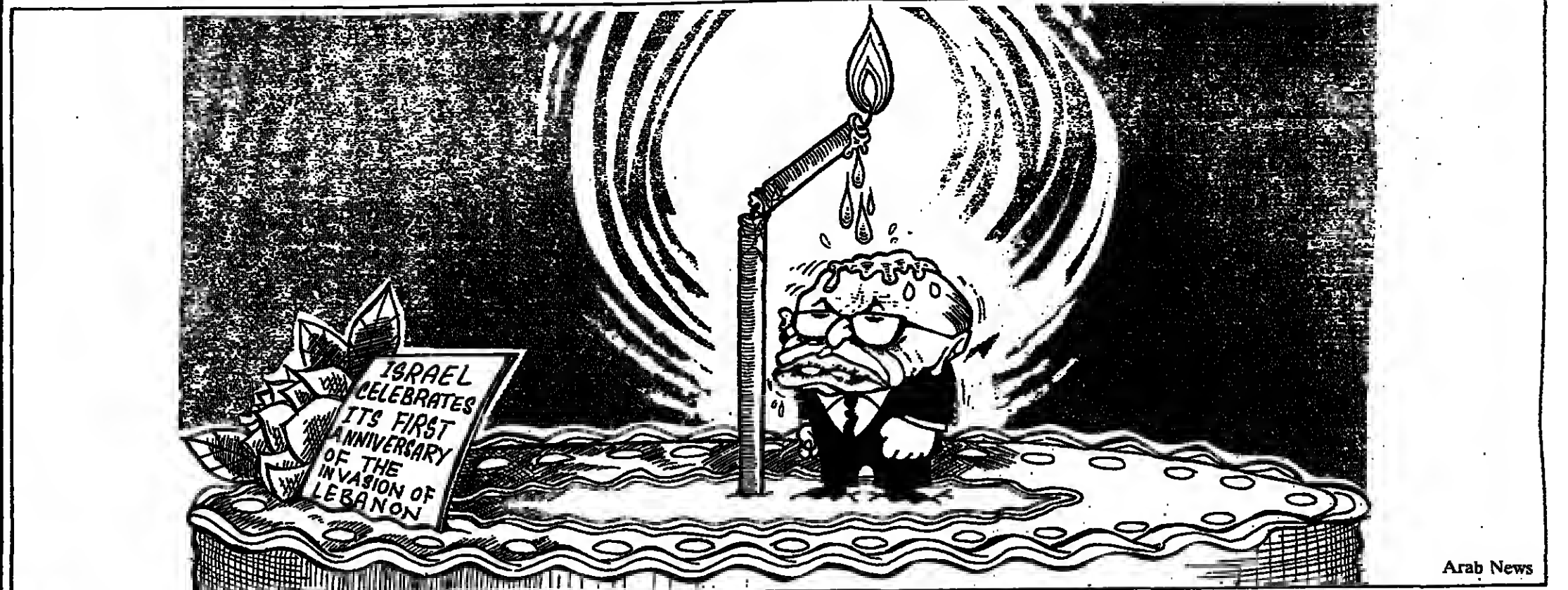
ONE YEAR after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Israel is facing a situation which it has always refused to admit exists. Perhaps the most important fact about this situation is that military superiority when linked to extremism and arrogance is not a healthy indicator as so much a sign of weakness. Consequently power, which lacks justice and does not believe in the right of others, remains captive of its own inner paradox.

The Israeli invasion has achieved military victory in Lebanon, but this victory quickly turned into "mere shooting in the air." For the objectives of the invasion have not been achieved as Israel, namely the total military and political destruction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The PLO has now in fact become stronger politically while succeeding in once again building itself militarily. One of the objectives of the invasion was to impose Israeli hegemony on Lebanon and to normalise political, economic and cultural relations with it. However, the most Israel was able to achieve was the withdrawal agreement which has not been implemented in practice.

Military experience has proved that Israel cannot live in peace and security without the Arabs accepting its existence. If Israel tries to impose its existence by force of military superiority and lopsided agreements, this will not further the cause of peace for anyone. Israeli security, which is a precondition of Israel's existence, depends on an Arab willingness to coexist with it. This realisation alone should prompt Israel to recognise the Palestinian people's rights and to return to them both their sovereignty and their land.

### Sawt Al Shaab: An optimistic future

WITH EVERY move to unify Arab ranks, a new hope arises that the efforts made will bear fruit and find a way out of the present division. The continuation of the current pattern of inter-Arab relations would certainly have ended in despair for all Arab people. The Saudi efforts being made to change the inter-state atmosphere and prepare for an Arab summit has compelled all leaders to face up to their responsibilities, namely to adopt a unified and effective Arab position capable of ending the crises and problems facing the Arab World. Therefore we are looking with optimism to the Saudi initiative and to the positive response it is receiving in the Arab World. As His Majesty King Hussein has said it is not important that a summit be convened, but what is important is that the Arabs should have the determination and intention to make the summit succeed. Given this, what is now needed is an urgent Arab summit to deal with the present situation and help shape our future.



Arab News

## West Bank refugees harassed by Israel

By Alan Elsner  
 Reuters

JALAZOUN, West Bank — A sharp increase in curfews placed on refugee camps on the West Bank is causing problems for relief workers and fuelling resentment between Palestinians and the Israeli authorities.

Roy Skinner, chief West Bank administrator for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), told Reuters there had been a sharp increase in curfew imposed by the Israeli occupation authorities over the past year.

"Our health, welfare and education programmes have often been disrupted. Israeli troops maintain a highly visible presence and there has also been an increase in raids on the camps by Israeli settlers," he said.

UNRWA, which is funded by voluntary contributions from 34 countries, administers 20 West

Bank refugee camps housing about 86,000 of the 800,000 Palestinians living in the West Bank and Arab Jerusalem.

Skinner's comments were backed up by some of the 4,000 inhabitants of the Jalazoun refugee camp who complain of almost constant harassment by the Israeli occupation authorities.

"I've lost count of the number of times the camp has been under curfew," one resident said. "You'll boast about how many times each one has been arrested and, in a few cases, beaten up by the Israelis."

The Israeli measures are punishment for the stoning and other anti-Israeli protests that have continued almost daily since the territory was occupied in 1967.

"I defy you to find a single person — man, woman or child over the age of 14, who has not been detained at least once. It's like paying a tax to the occupation," one youth said.

Jalazoun, 16 kilometres north of Jerusalem, was set up in 1949 to house several thousand Palestinians who fled their homes during the 1948 fighting after Israel declared its independence.

Today, it sprawls across 64 acres (25 hectares) in a dry, rocky valley where families live in ugly concrete houses, each one dominated by a tall television aerial.

Residents said they could not remember a curfew as severe as that imposed three months ago which lasted 23 days. It was Israel's way of response to an upsurge in stone-throwing at Israeli vehicles travelling the nearby Nablus-Ramallah highway.

During the curfew residents were allowed out of their homes for only two hours a day. They were cut off from all contact with the outside world.

Residents said soldiers often came into the camp in the middle of the night and ordered everyone

out of their beds for roll-calls in the central square.

Such curfews pose serious problems for UNRWA. Skinner said his first action is to make arrangements for health workers to enter the camp, ensure garbage collection is maintained and arrange for the continuation of food supplies for children and needy residents.

"We have succeeded in this with varying degrees of difficulty and some initial delays by the authorities from time to time," he said.

Education has been hit worse than other services. UNRWA runs 98 schools in the West Bank but Skinner said almost all had been closed at some time this year.

Despite its forbidding appearance, conditions in Jalazoun bear little resemblance today to the primitive tent city erected 34 years ago.

Residents have running water, private latrines and colour tel-

evisions. Many have built extensions to their homes and the refugees have raised the money to build proper roads and pathways and erect an impressive mosque.

In Kalandia, a refugee camp with 4,200 residents just north of Jerusalem, 50 families have converted their concrete houses into shops selling food, clothing and electrical goods.

"At first, the residents refused to plant trees here. They said the camp was temporary and they would soon be going back to their villages," said UNRWA official Muhammad Jarallah.

"Now, some are building two-storey houses, in contravention of UNRWA regulations which specify that one-storey houses only should be erected. We have even stopped giving some their rations but they don't care," he said.

For all the apparent permanence, refugee children, when asked where they come from, still give the names of the villages their

grandparents fled in 1948. "I'm from Barfilia," one small child said. But he could not say where the village was and his older brother did not know if it still existed.

Dr. Saadi A. Faqih, who runs an UNRWA clinic in the Amari refugee camp near Jerusalem, said health standards among refugees were rising and in some cases services were better than those enjoyed by the West Bank population outside the camps.

But he said the pressures of camp life took their toll. A relatively high proportion of its budget went to pay for expensive drugs needed by 50 mentally ill patients in the camp.

"There is stress, stress caused by curfews, detentions, people being threatened, families being divided. The result is that people are highly nervous, they fight among themselves, they constantly anticipate new threats," he said. "It's not an easy life."

## Thatcher's victory bolsters Western alliance

By Graham Stewart  
 Reuters

LONDON — The landslide re-election of Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher swamps socialism at home, keeps Britain in Europe and bolsters the Western defence alliance.

She promises five more years of right-wing government, strong personal leadership, enhanced influence in international affairs and determination to arrest Britain's economic slide.

Her return to 10 Downing Street Friday means that Britain stays in the European Common Market and that it could deploy land-based cruise missiles later this year unless the Soviet Union makes a move to cut its nuclear arsenal.

Her principal domestic pre-occupations will continue to be fighting inflation, even at the expense of high unemployment, and reducing state control in industry.

The "Iron Lady", as Moscow dubs her, will also act to curb the power of trade unions and crack down on rising crime.

Voters kept faith with her though she offered no magic cure for unemployment, at three million the worst blot on her record.

The left-wing Labour Party, with its pledge of massive state spending to create new jobs and nationalise chunks of industry, failed to appeal as a credible alternative.

Labour — traditionally the voice of the working class, the party which governed for 17 of the last 38 years — suffered its heaviest defeat since 1935.

Some commentators think it will never rule again, the scale of the drubbing showing it lurching too far to the left for its contemporary constituency as industrial Britain moves from the age of the smoke stack into the age of the micro-chip.

The alliance of long-standing Liberals and fledgling Social Democrats, hoping to break the

established two-party mould, made enough impact to suggest it could displace Labour as the main challenger in the next election.

Mrs. Thatcher, 57, Europe's only woman prime minister and the most dominant figure in Britain since wartime leader Winston Churchill, said Labour ran on the most extreme manifesto ever put before the electorate.

She asked the voters for a resounding majority "to banish forever the dark, divisive cloud of extreme left socialism."

Certainly she got a resounding majority but it is unlikely to banish Labour's extreme leftists. They could still take charge of the party in the ensuing bloodletting.

Some pundits felt this would mean the end of Labour as a political force and open the way for the alliance to take over the mantle of responsible opposition and alternative government.

The alliance, though it looks like taking about 25 per cent of the vote, will end up in the new parliament with less than five per cent of the 650 seats because of Britain's peculiar winner-take-all polling system.

This will undoubtedly lead to pressure for electoral reform but the Conservatives, naturally unwilling to change a winning formula, have already expressed their opposition to the alliance's call for proportional representation.

Labour thought it was on a couple of vote-winners when it promised to pull Britain out of the 10-nation European Community and unilaterally abandon nuclear arms.

But it misjudged the mood of an electorate that had clearly swung to the right and rallied behind Mrs. Thatcher after she stood up to the Argentine junta in the Falklands war last year.

Mrs. Thatcher is a committed European. She is also a staunch ally of President Reagan and gives unwavering allegiance to the NATO pact to protect Europe in the event of Soviet aggression.

Mrs. Thatcher sees her over-

whelming re-election as a signal to Moscow that there are no cracks in the NATO alliance. She believes it could bring some progress in U.S.-Soviet talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

She pledged her willingness to have cruise missiles on British soil as part of NATO defence if the Kremlin made no genuine compromises to advance the disarmament process.

Western diplomats said Labour — which hoped to benefit from a growing peace movement in Britain — would have jeopardised NATO and undermined arms limitation negotiations if it had a mandate for one-sided disarmament.

Labour's return to power would also have shaken the Common Market, which Britain joined in 1973.

"Britain is vital to the community. It would be a big problem if Labour insisted on pulling out," said one diplomat.

Many Britons feel the Common Market has not quite come up to expectations in bringing business, money and jobs. Nevertheless the majority obviously considered it wise to pull out now.

One of Mrs. Thatcher's first priorities will be to secure another sizeable rebate from this year's Common Market taxes.

Last year she clawed back £500 million (\$785 million) after some acrimonious wrangling.

Economists said withdrawal from Europe would have cost export markets and jobs. They predicted her victory would lure foreign investors looking to build factories in Britain to gain access to the lucrative community of 230 million people.

But analysts said Mrs. Thatcher might have to resort to belt-tightening in the government budget to keep inflation in check.

Mrs. Thatcher has set a target of zero inflation, having slashed it from 22 per cent in 1980 to just four per cent last month and citing this as her greatest economic ach-

ievement.

But the analysts said this was not realistic and predicted it would edge up towards seven per cent by the end of 1983.

They also saw little prospect of any quick improvement in unemployment, which more than doubled in the last four years.

Mrs. Thatcher refused to predict when it would start to come down and rejected Labour's £11 billion (\$17 billion) job creation plan. Conservative critics said this would fuel inflation and could only be financed by a hefty rise in taxes.

The prime minister said she preferred to create lasting jobs through creating favourable conditions to attract new industry.

As she is bent on rolling back socialism, she will press ahead with selling off nationalised industries.

Those earmarked for a return to private enterprise include:

— The national airline, British Airways, which climbed into the black this year after a record loss of £545 million (\$926 million).

— Profitable parts of British Leyland, the carmaker which has cost the taxpayer more than £2.2 billion (\$3.45 billion) since being bailed out in 1975.

The new Conservative government is likely to move fast on new legislation to limit the powers of the unions, bankrollers of the Labour Party, in an effort to cut strikes in industry.

It wants to give members the right to hold ballots to elect their governing bodies and decide for themselves if they should go on paying a levy to the Labour Party.

The unions have already been reined in during the first four Thatcher years and, in the present unsympathetic mood of the electorate, might not have much stomach for confrontation.

Even before Mrs. Thatcher was re-elected, she spoke of needing not one but two more terms to instill the right work ethic, regenerate economic prosperity and make Britain great again.

## Chilean leader seeks support amid protests

By Simon Alterman  
 Reuters

SANTIAGO — Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, facing a second day of protest this week against his military government, has engaged in a flurry of activity to recapture lost support but diplomats see little sign of a coherent strategy.

Gen. Pinochet kept an unusually low profile around the first day of protest on May 11, but he has now burst on to the front pages with a series of "meet-the-people" trips and almost daily granting of favours to one sector or another.

By direct presidential order, a popular independent radio station was allowed to broadcast news again, price rises for paraffin and liquid gas were cancelled and public employees received their first wage rises in nearly two years.

The personal stamp of Gen. Pinochet was further imprinted by the way the measures were announced — in casual asides to journalists or at private audiences whose participants later relayed them to the press.

But diplomats see such actions more as an attempt to regain some of the initiative than as a coherent strategy to combat Chile's economic crisis and growing demands for political change.

A modest package of economic measures announced by Finance Minister Carlos Caceres was criticised by influential sections of the press as mere tinkering when they said a new line on economic policy was needed.

On the economic front, the government's hands are largely tied by its agreements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and its foreign creditors.

"The president is under pressure to ease up politically and keep the economy tight," one diplomat said. "But any political opening would just give an opportunity for the social and economic discontent to express itself

fully."

Discontent found its first expression on May 11, when middle class housewives banged saucepans in the streets of the smartest areas of Santiago while riot police used tear gas and water cannon in the centre of town and in poor neighbourhoods.

Two youths were shot dead in still unclear circumstances and hundreds were arrested in the most serious protests in almost 10 years since the military coup which ousted the late Marxist President Salvador Allende.

The labour unions which are organising the second day of action on June 14 are confident of another good response, especially since they have put on a better show of unity this time.

Much of the impetus for this unity came from the government's decision to prosecute 10 leaders of the confederation of copper workers (CTC) which spearheaded the May 11 protest.

The result was immediate expressions of support for the CTC leaders by the moderates and the formation of a workers' national command of five union groups to organise the protest with the declared aim of restoring democracy to Chile.

The protest organisers have distributed instructions telling people not to send their children to school, to avoid shops and government offices, to work in silence, not to use work centres of transport, and in the evening to drive slowly, sound their horns and bang saucepans.

They have received important support from retired air force Commander Gustavo Leigh, an architect of the 1973 coup who broke with President Pinochet in 1978 and was removed from the junta.

Pinochet has reiterated that the timetable for a return to democracy no earlier than 1989 laid down in the constitution approved by plebiscite in 1980 would not be altered.



# Do foreigners play fair role in Arab politics?



Salwa El Taher

Visiting politicians, diplomats, journalists from abroad are so apt to use condescension towards Arab politics one wonders if they are for real. How easily they forget their own turbulent history or, for that matter, the role their own countries played in the present conflict!

The examples proliferate at different levels. For instance, James Callaghan was interviewed for Jordan Television by Thabet Sweiss a couple of months ago. Thabet candidly asked him: "What do you think of the peace prospects in the area?"

"Well," answered the venerable M.P., "it all depends. We

have spared no effort on our part. But you know what we say in English: 'You can only lead a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink'."

I was not the only one to be deeply shocked by the crudeness of the imagery. But I shall choose to pass over it in order to get to the patronising note. Heard of the Balfour Declaration, Mr. Callaghan? Heard of a U.N. 'protectorate' you failed to protect on May 14, 1948? Heard of the 1956 Tripartite Aggression? And supposing, just supposing we let bygones be bygones, what is it that your government is actually DOING at this point that entitles

you to be so smug? Yes, Mr. Callaghan?

Brzezinski was in Kuwait recently. Asked what role the U.S. could play to ensure peace in the Middle East, he swiftly and conveniently turned the tables and asked: 'What role are the Arabs ready to play to ensure peace in the Middle East?' Wonderful: amazing. For in this case, we do not even need to dig up an unpleasant past. The present, Mr. Brzezinski, the present. What is the U.S. doing TODAY?

Last spring, members of the European Parliament met in Jordan. Two of the women, one French, one German, were ear-

nest in their attempt to find out more about the area. But the inevitable comment was not late coming: 'It is such a pity you should have all these conflicts; look at us and what we have achieved: For the first time, we have not had a war in Europe for forty years'.

Forgive me if I do not gasp in admiration. For could it be, could it possibly be that you managed to 'export' some of your problems to this area?

Similar attitudes were revealed to me when a friend of mine -- Hana, from Nabulus -- asked me if she could bring two Dutch journalists over. They would like to

know something of the position of women in the Arab World, she said. Of course, they will bring up the Palestinian question, but don't try to argue with them, they're hopeless she warns me. So why do you bother with them? I ask. I try my best, sighs Hana.

Fine. The journalists, a man and a woman, come with Hana, who tries to be as noncommittal as she can. But as soon as the man starts talking, I get the feeling this is going to be just another wasted afternoon. The people in the camp would not talk to him, he complains. The Jordanian and the Israeli views of each other are so sim-

ilar, all 'mirror-images' existing on both sides (to the question: Were Sabra, were Shaila 'mirror-images', he found no answer). At one point he turns to Hana and states, with all the self-sufficiency in the world:

"After all, it was all your fault to start with. Why weren't you strong enough to avoid all these problems?"

Dutch newspapers are one thing, but our homes are another. Or so I decided on that day: 'It might be all right by your standards for four bullies to get together to beat up a child. Suit yourself. But do not come to our house

with the fascist theory of the victim being as loathsome as the executioner. Mr. Jan, I shall speak to you after you publish, not before. The refugees in the camps know it and we are learning that some of you people have to learn to come into Arab homes'.

One can go on and on, citing examples. Arab politics are messy, of course they are; but that is a state of affairs to be expected after centuries of colonialism. And Arab politics are not played out in isolation from world politics. So, at least, as a very first step, let everyone drop the patronising facade.

## Zarqa Free Zone: Another landmark in Jordan's progress

By Lamia Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Located 35 kilometres northeast of Amman, the Zarqa Free Zone, which covers an area of 3200 million square metres, is the first and only commercial-industrial free zone in Jordan.

The establishment of a free zone in Zarqa was necessitated by the ever increasing demand for storage space at the Aqaba Free Zone which was due to the rising demand by local, regional and international markets to do business with Jordan's free zones.

The Zarqa Free Zone, however, has other objectives related to the growth and development of trade and industry in Jordan. It has been established to help international cargo transported overland in addition to promote the export industry.

Furthermore, one of its basic aims is to make Jordan a regional trade centre thus attracting foreign currency and skills into the country.

On the local level, the zone is expected to boost the national industry and trade and to create job opportunities for the Jordanian labour force and encourage the investment of local resources.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, general director of the Zarqa Free Zone, Mr. Falaq Al Qudh explained the concept of a free zone and gave a detailed idea of the Zarqa Free Zone.

"A free zone is a specific part of a country considered separate and independent in which goods are placed for storing and processing. These goods are exempted from all customs duties and taxes if they are brought from outside the borders of that country," Mr. Qudh said.

But does that mean that free zones are above the laws of the country?

"No. Commodities stored of manufactured in the free zone are considered from the legal and customs point of view as being outside the country but from the legal point of view, they are subject to national sovereignty in every sense of the word," Mr. Qudh affirmed.

Mr. Qudh, who has served as senior customs officer disagreed that free zones will reduce the customs duty revenue. If the goods are marketed in the local market they will be taxed as if they are imported from outside the country," he said.

The free zone, Mr. Qudh pointed out, will actually increase the local revenue for Jordan. "It will

activate trade movement in the area and it will attract an influx of hard currency into the country," he said.

Furthermore, the free zone will raise a big income from storage fees and from the renting of storage facilities and industrial sites to local and foreign investors, Mr. Qudh said.

A senior official from the Free Zones Corporation later told the Jordan Times that free zones provide government revenue from storage fees while bonded warehouses, which are used for storing transit goods are privately owned and they provide no income for the government.

Mr. Qudh gave a detailed description about the facilities and exemptions offered by the Zarqa Free Zones.

### Several phases

Work in the Zarqa Free Zone, Mr. Qudh said, was divided into several phases, each phase including 0.500 million square metres.

The first phase was completed in December 1982 and was officially opened by minister of finance, Mr. Salem Masadeh. It consists of nine divisions. These include a trade investment site, a car sale, storage yards and war-



Mr. Falaq Al Qudh

houses, an administration building, clearing companies buildings, a cafeteria building, a police station and living quarters for the employees and the management.

Mr. Qudh proudly pointed out that all the trade, industrial and storage sites have been leased. "The demand for more storage sites compelled the Free Zones Corporation to build more warehouses. The industrial sites were also fully leased. It comprises 15 plants, 13 of which are owned by local industrialists."

One of the reasons that might have encouraged local industrialists to invest in the free zone is that industrialists do not have to go through "the red tape" in order to build a plant in the free zone a leading Jordanian businessman told the Jordan Times.

The second phase of the Zarqa Free Zone, which is expected to be completed by the end of this year, has been fully leased. A recent handout by the Zarqa Free Zone states that the number of commercial investment in the first and second phase has reached 69 projects with a total capital of JD 68 millions.

### Lease basis

But how are the sites leased to the investors and on what basis? Mr. Qudh explained that according to the Free Zones Corporation law, land and constructions pertaining to the zone shall be leased upon the approval of the Free Zones Corporation and payments of rent should be made six months in advance.

The period of the lease depends on the type of the site. For industrial projects, for example, twenty-five years is the maximum lease period, he said.

Mr. Qudh pointed out that rent and storage dues are reasonable. Storage dues will stay the same regardless of the duration, he added. Furthermore, buildings and constructions which are established in the free zone's industrial site are exempted from licence and from the lands and buildings taxes. Facilities which are available and limited yearly rent dues are not the only temptations to attract local and foreign businessmen to invest in the Zarqa Free Zone. As Mr. Qudh explains, the Zarqa Free Zone offers other important facilities, most of all exemptions in both trade and industrial investment fields.

The most important exemptions to the trade and investment field will be an exemption from import fees, customs duty and other taxes and fees for goods imported to or exported from the free zone to other than the domestic market including the import licence.

Exported goods from the free

zone to other countries, are exempted from the income and social services taxes for 12 years. Moreover, it is permitted to do all needed processing operations for the stored goods. Such as packing, sorting, mixing, dividing and repackaging.

As the first and only industrial free zone in Jordan, the Zarqa Free Zone offers many exemptions of the product sold to other countries from the income and social taxes for 12 years.

Other exemptions include buildings and constructions in the free zones from the building licence and from the lands and buildings taxes including an exemption from the value added taxes.

"The law also permits the transfer of capital invested in the free zone and profits accrued from the industrial projects abroad to Jordan," Mr. Qudh said.

The director of the Zarqa Free Zone stressed that the manufacturing enterprises, whether foreign or local, will promote and not hurt the infant Jordanian industries. In addition to the privileges and exemptions provided at the Free Zone which will induce local industrialists, there are certain conditions that should be fulfilled in order to allow the est-

ablishing of a manufacturing enterprise in the zone.

According to Article 13 of the Free Zone Corporation Law, one or more of the following condition should be met by any firm that is interested to establish a manufacturing enterprise.

New industries not existing locally and depending on advanced modern technological processes.

Industries for which primary materials are locally manufactured parts and also the industries complementing domestic industries.

Industries which raise the level of labour skills and contribute to labour technical advancement.

Industries which provide consumer commodity needs and assist in reducing dependence on imports from abroad the Kingdom.

Hence, the Free Zone will complement the domestic industries, will promote the exploitation of local resources including raw materials and labour force, and fulfill the domestic market needs.

A good reading of the Free Zones Corporation Law shows that foreign labour seems to be encouraged and favoured by the Free Zone. Article 13 clearly states the "exemption from income and social affairs taxes of salaries

and allowance payable to non-Jordanians employed in these projects established in the Free Zone."

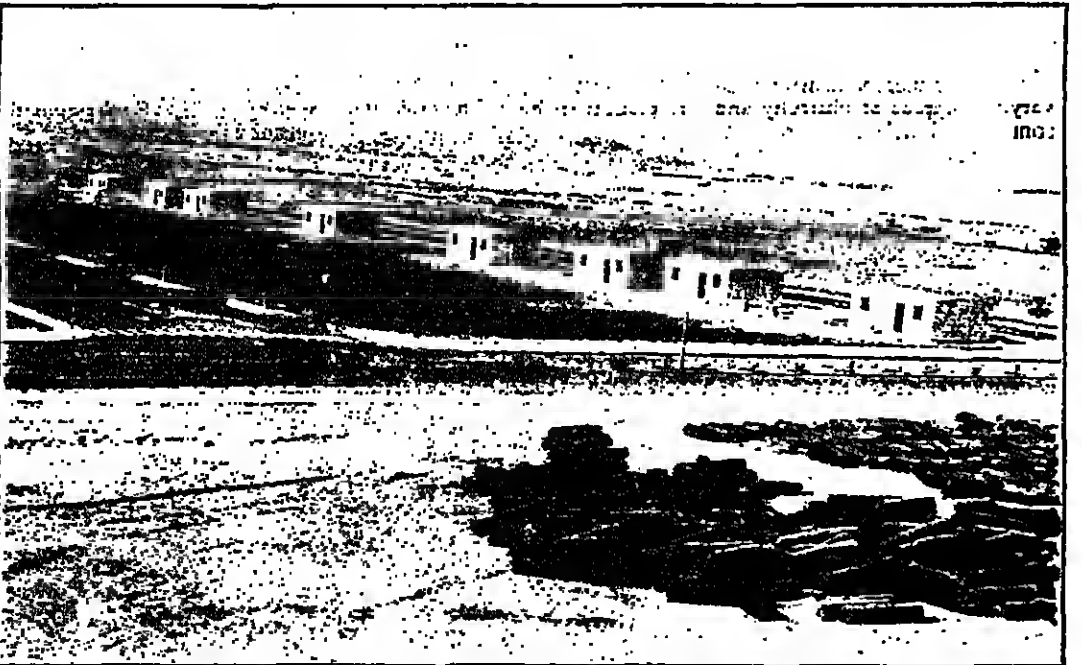
"We basically encourage and favour the employment of domestic labour but this article is enacted to encourage and attract foreign firms to use the free zone," Mr. Qudh explained.

Many foreign firms, he pointed out, would prefer to bring their own employees, especially skilled technicians with them.

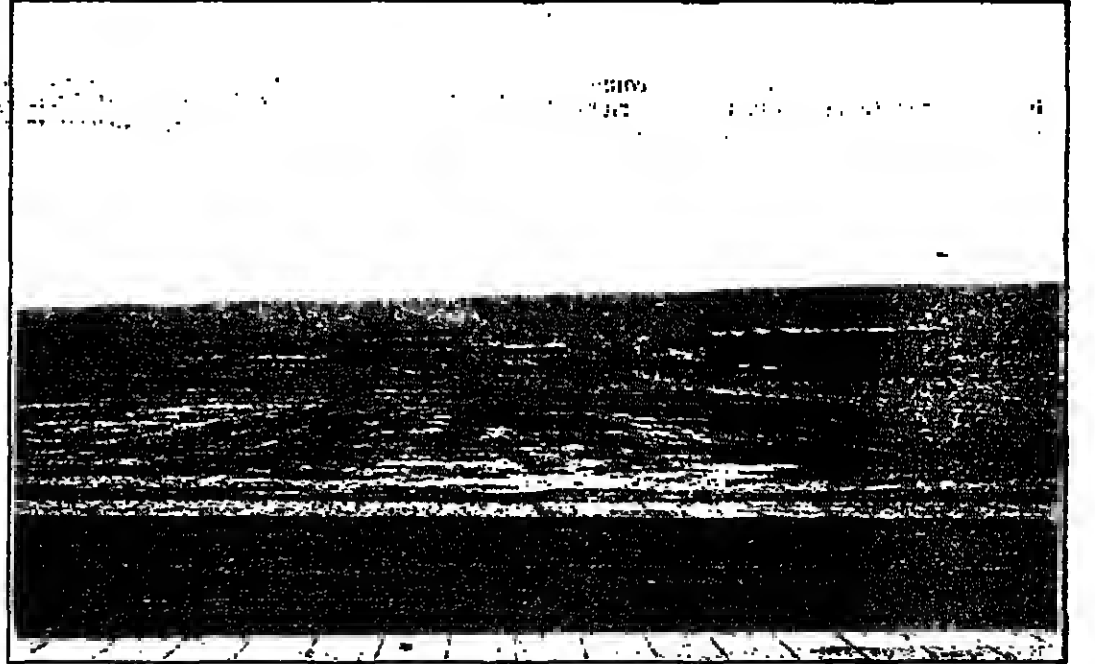
To facilitate the transit and transportation of goods consigned for and from the Free Zone, the board may permit establishing any projects or investment enterprises inside the zones which aims manufacturing, shipping, insurance, storage and other commercial activities needed.

Furthermore, Mr. Qudh explained high standard services are available in Zarqa Free Zone. A main electrical sub-station of (3200/1100 K.V.A.) is installed, he said. The Free Zone enjoys a sophisticated communication network.

The Free Zone will be supplied by telephone and tele services by constructing automatic equipments (RLU). These networks will supply the Free Zone with (300) direct lines.



The first phase of the Zarqa Free Zone includes a spacious division for cars (Petra photo).



Demand for storage compelled the Zarqa Free Zone board to build more warehouse.

### TV & RADIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

##### MAIN CHANNEL

15:30 Koran  
15:50 Cartoons  
16:15 Black Horse  
16:40 Famous Scientists  
16:50 Children's Programme  
17:25 Arabic Series  
18:25 Religious Programme  
19:05 Arabic Series  
20:00 News in Arabic  
21:10 Ramadan Quiz  
21:40 Cinema '83  
22:10 Religious Programme  
23:00 News Summary  
11:10 Religious Programme Cont.

##### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme  
19:00 News in French  
19:30 News in Hebrew  
20:00 News in Arabic  
20:30 Arab Series  
21:10 Nanny  
22:00 News in English  
22:15 The Rules of Marriage (Part II)

##### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM  
Partly on 95.60 KHz SW

07:00 Morning Show  
07:30 News Bulletin  
10:00 News Summary  
10:05 Morning Show  
12:00 News Summary  
12:05 Pop Session  
13:00 News Summary  
13:05 Catch the Words  
14:00 News Bulletin  
14:10 Instrumentals  
14:30 Science Report  
15:00 Concert Hour  
16:00 News Summary  
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favourites  
17:00 Listeners' Choice  
18:00 News Summary  
18:05 Jazz Hour  
19:00 News Summary  
19:30 Date with a Star  
20:00 Evening Show  
21:00 News Summary  
21:25 News Summary  
22:00 Evening Show  
23:00 News Summary  
23:05 Evening Show  
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE  
630, 720, 1413 KHz  
06:00 Newscast 06:30 Orlando Gibbons

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 661026-7  
American Centre 41521  
British Council 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre 37009  
Goethe Institute 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 24009  
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777  
Haya Arts Centre 665195  
Husseini Youth City 667181  
Y.W.C.A. 41793  
Y.W.M.C.A. 36111  
University of Jordan Library 843555

#### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club, Jabbal Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 815261.

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Luvbeh, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23511.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663349.

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum. Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash 14th to 18th centuries. The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51701.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum. Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabbal Al Ota (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery. Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 14th Century orientalist artists. Mumtazah Jabbal Luvbeh. Opening hours: 11.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.  
Military Museum. Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

#### PRAYER TIMES

06:37 Imsak  
07:47 Sunrise  
11:34 Dhuhr  
15:17 Asr  
18:44 Maghreb  
20:24 Isha

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa Information Department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. 1051 32550, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

08:05 Tripoli, Larnaca (LI)  
13:25 Cairo (EA)  
08:45 Cairo (RJ)  
09:05 Agaba (RJ)  
09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)  
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)  
10:15 Beirut (RJ)  
10:35 Doha, Riyadh (SV)  
13:25 Cairo (EA)  
13:40 Kuwait (EA)  
15:20 Jeddah (SV)  
15:30 Baghdad (IA)  
15:55 London (RJ)  
16:15 Cairo (RJ)  
16:15 Athens (RJ)  
17:00 Brussels, Frankfurt (RJ)  
17:00 Agaba (RJ)  
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)  
18:40 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)  
19:20 Rome (RJ)  
19:30 London (EA)  
19:55 Cairo (EA)  
20:15 Beirut (MEA)  
22:00 Zurich, Athens, Damascus (SR)  
22:35 Cairo (EA)  
00:25 Cairo (RJ)  
00:30 Cairo (RJ)  
00:45 Baghdad (RJ)

#### DEPARTURES

04:45 Cairo (RJ)  
05:30 Damascus, Frankfurt (LI)  
06:00 Agaba (RJ)  
07:00 Rome (Alitalia)  
09:05 Beirut (MEA)  
09:15 Larnaca, Tripoli (LI)  
10:30 Rome (RJ)  
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)  
11:15 Athens (RJ)  
11:45 Riyadh, Doha (SV)  
12:15 Cairo (RJ)  
13:25 Cairo (EA)  
14:30 Kuwait (RJ)  
16:30 Baghdad (IA)  
16:50 Jeddah (SV)  
18:45 Beirut (RJ)  
19:00 Kuwait (RJ)  
19:15 Doha (RJ)

#### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell buy rates in Jds  
Belgian franc 71.2 71.8  
Omani rial 126.1 126.9  
Egyptian pound 336.5 336.5  
French franc 47.2 47.5  
Iraqi dinar 265.0 265.0  
Italian lire (for 100) 23.9 24.1  
Japanese yen (for 100) 149.8 150.7  
Kuwaiti dinar 1234.0 1240.2  
Lebanese pound 34 34.9  
Omani rial 105.9 104.2  
Qatari riyal 98.7 99.8  
Saudi riyal 104.8 105.2  
Swedish crown 47.6 47.9  
Swiss franc 171 172  
Syrian lire 63.4 63.9  
UAE dirham 98.4 99.1  
U.K. sterling pound 570.5 573.4  
U.S. dollar 36.2 36.4  
W. German mark 143.2 143.1

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.  
It will be partly cloudy. Temperature will be below average. Winds will be northwesterly moderate freshening at times. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low high temperature in deg. C  
Amman 15-24  
Agaba 16-23  
Deserts 15-21  
Jordan Valley 15-21

Yesterday's high temperatures:  
Amman 25, Agaba 34. Humidity readings: Amman 63 per cent, Agaba 25 per cent.

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

#### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111  
Fire 199  
Blood bank 75121  
Civil Defence rescue 661111  
Police headquarters 30141  
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777  
Traffic police 56394-1  
Electric Power Co. 36381-2  
Municipal water service 71125-8  
Queen Alia Int. Airport 10453333

#### HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre 813813-32  
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4  
Akhil Maternity, J. Amman 42441  
Jabbal Amman Maternity 42362  
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4  
Shmeisani Hospital 66131-7  
University Hospital 84845-8  
Qar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 66722-9  
Al-Mustashir Hospital 6652-2  
The Islamic Hospital 664164  
Al-Anli, Abdali 664164  
Italian, Al-Muhajirah 77101-3  
Dr. Basma, J. Ashrafieh 75111-3  
Army, Marka 91611

#### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Anwar Musa Al Haj 7102178420

#### GENERAL

Dr. Musa Ahmad Basim 38358-224  
Al Arabiah Al Kubra pharmacy 33171  
Abu Ghazalah pharmacy 25290  
Ministry of Interior Uncle pharmacy 668888  
Makab pharmacy 66141-4  
Vineed (taxi) 44564  
Mihyar taxi 44574  
Shmeisani taxi 66524  
Asem taxi 44403  
Jordan taxi 23050  
Amman taxi 51424  
ZARQA:  
Dr. Barakat Al-Shawwa 840381795  
Al Amari pharmacy 33171  
Al Hindi pharmacy 66131-7  
IRBID:  
Dr. Musa Malkawi 2449

### MARKET PRICES

Upchurn price in Jds per kg  
Apple (American) 500-450  
Apple (Double Red) 200-150  
Apple (Golden) 200-150  
Apple (French) 500-450  
Apple (Starkent) 200-150  
Banana 230-200  
Banana (Mukammal) 230-200  
Beans 220-180  
Beans (broad) 100-70  
Cabbage 160-130  
Carrot 150-100  
Cauliflower (white) 150-120  
Cherries 800-600  
Chestnut 300-250  
Cucumber (large) 180-150  
Cucumber (small) 300-250  
Eggplant (large) 160-130  
Eggplant (small) 180-150  
Fakous 150-100  
Garlic 400-300  
Grapefruit 170-120  
Grapes 1000-800  
Grape leaves 320-250  
Lemon 300-200  
Liquors 500-400  
Marrow (large) 180-150  
Marrow (small) 250-200  
Melon 190-80  
Onion (dry) 100-80  
Onion (green) 240-200  
Okra 500-400  
Oranges 210-180  
Peaches 650-550  
Pears 300-250  
Peas 600-500  
Pepper (Sweet) 400-300  
Pepper (Hot Green) 500-400  
Potatoes 250-200  
Radish 150-120  
Spinach 200-160  
Tomatoes 120-100  
Turnip 180-150  
Watermelon 130-100



## SPORTS

## Tennis tournament held in aid of handicapped

By a Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A special Ambassador's Tennis Tournament was held Friday at the Royal Automobile Club courts in Amman, organised by Lufthansa in aid of Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped.

Taking part in this special dou-

bles tournament were Spanish Ambassador H.E. Don Luis de Pedrosa and Senator Ahmad Khalil against His Highness Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and Lufthansa Representative Kareem Jouri.

At the end of the tournament Amman Holiday Inn hosted a reception for all the participants and a large number of tennis enthusiasts during which, His Highness Prince Ra'd distributed the trophies to the winners of the special tournament who, were His Excellency the Spanish Ambassador and Senator Ahmad Khalil.

During the reception Dr. Herman Munz, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany presented a special Lufthansa cup to Prince Ra'd.

In addition to the trophies, three air tickets to Greece were given to the winners, which were donated by International Traders Agency.

Mr. Abdullah Khalil who won the singles tournament donated his ticket to Al Hussein Society for which an American Auction sale took place during the reception and several hundred dinars were collected for the society.

After the presentation of the awards Mr. Lunz thanked Lufthansa for sponsoring the tournament. He also thanked Mr. Kareem Jouri and the organiser of the tournament Mr. B. Sperlich of Lufthansa.

Commenting on the event Mr. Jouri said that the main objective of this tournament was to help Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped and also to encourage tennis in Jordan.

Mr. Jouri added that around JD 600 were collected during the event for the society.

A similar tournament was organised by the Lufthansa office in Jordan last year, but this year's event is the first time in which fund was raised for charity.

Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped was established in 1971 and is headed by Princess Majda, Prince Ra'd's wife.

## Connors, McEnroe clash in London grass final

LONDON (R) — The London Grass Court Tennis Championship became another chapter in the Jimmy Connors-John McEnroe saga as the two Americans reached the final again at the Queen's Club here Saturday.

Connors, who ended McEnroe's run of three successive victories in this event in the final last year, exposed the deficiencies in the grass court game of Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl as he raced to victory 6-0, 6-3 in just 51 minutes.

Earlier McEnroe, who also lost to Connors in last year's Wimbledon final, had a hard-earned 7-5, 7-6 triumph over Kevin Curren of South Africa.

Connors, looking forward to Sunday's final, said: "John's playing good tennis and I'm playing good tennis, it should be a good match for both of us."

"I'm happy to be in the final. Jimmy's the defending champion, the Wimbledon and the U.S. Open Champion, so it's an important match for me," McEnroe said.

Lendl, the world's number three whose successes have never come on grass, showed Saturday that he still has a lot to learn about how to play on the surface.

He had no answer to a whirlwind start by the 30-year-old American and went down to his tenth loss in 12 matches against Connors, who also beat him in the U.S. Open final last year.

Lendl, 23, probably did well to reach the last four here but there is

still a large gap before he can take on either of the Americans on grass with much hope of winning.

Connors swept the first set in 22 minutes and the second lasted only a little longer, though Lendl did hold his serve three times.

Connors said: "You never expect to win easily. But I started well and broke him in the first game. That gave me confidence and then I was jumping on everything he did."

McEnroe and Curren, the sixth seed, staged a service battle that turned McEnroe's way during a

three-game sequence in mid-match. The rangy Curren, who wields his racket like a machete, missed an easy volley in the 12th game and then double faulted to give McEnroe the first set.

McEnroe broke him again in the second game of the second set to take control of the match. Although Curren forced a tiebreaker, he was always fighting a losing battle.

McEnroe's greater speed and incredible reflexes gave him the edge in the tiebreaker. He fought back twice from break point down to take it by seven points to five.

## Luther Blissett aims to secure England future

SYDNEY (R) — Striker Luther Blissett arrived here from China Friday determined to endorse his fast-growing reputation as English soccer's hottest Marksman.

Blissett, who has just completed a tour of China with first division Watford, wins his fifth cap in the first of three internationals against Australia at the Sydney Cricket Ground Sunday.

And the bustling black striker, who grabbed a hat-trick on his debut against Luxembourg in December, is very much aware of the tradition he is maintaining. "If you grow up in England's football atmosphere, people like Bobby Charlton, Jimmy Greaves, Geoff Hurst and Peter Osgood are your boyhood heroes," he said.

"Then you make the England side and you're playing in the position they once had. And you just can't let all that not affect you."

Blissett wants a handful of goals to secure his international future. He retains his England place in a side boasting four newcomers: Norwich and Southampton midfielders Mark Barham and Steve Williams, Coventry defender Danny Thomas and Queen's Park Rangers striker John Gregory.

Goalkeeper Peter Shilton, defender Terry Butcher and striker Trevor Francis are the only three established internationals in manager Bobby Robson's side.

The two sides meet again on Wednesday in Brisbane and next Sunday in Melbourne.

Robson said he had no problems selecting his side, but added: "I am just concentrating on keeping the players aware of the importance of the match."

The Australians are determined to do well and confident of snatching what would be a shock victory. Midfielder Peter Katholos predicted a 1-0 win for his side and said: "If we all stick to our plan and do our jobs then we've got a chance."

"The atmosphere in the squad is great and we are all mentally prepared."

And defender Charlie Yankos promised some tough tackling. "We're not going to butcher anyone, but you can bet that when we tackle them they'll know they've been tackled," he said. "Don't write us off too easily."

## Wales bid to humble mighty Brazil

CARDIFF (R) — Little Wales are thrust under the soccer spotlight here Sunday when they attempt to prove Brazilian manager Carlos Alberto Parreira wrong.

Parreira, who took over from Tele Santana after the World Cup finals in Spain last year, said when his new-look team left on their four-match European tour that he expected them to remain unbeaten.

But Wales, with seven of their regular internationals ruled out through a combination of injury and club commitments, are determined to make Parreira eat his words.

The Brazilians, missing seven of the elegant squad dumped out of the World Cup by eventual champions Italy last July, opened their tour with a 4-0 triumph over

Portugal this week.

And, despite the prospect of a fully committed Welsh performance, it is difficult to see them being prevented from winning again Saturday.

Brazil are likely to include World Cup stars striker Eder, defender Luizinho and centre-forward Paolo Isidoro. And hard-tackling midfielder Batista is also likely to make an appearance before a capacity 40,000 crowd at Ninian Park.

But the Welsh defenders will have to pay special attention to Brazil's other dangerman Careca, who grabbed two goals against Portugal. He missed the World Cup through injury but is back to his brilliant best.

Wales have no-one to match the delicate skills and effortless style

of the Brazilians. Their line-up is a jumbled collection of English first, second and third division players. But Stoke midfielder Mickey Thomas and Manchester United winger Alan Davies are both capable of providing flashes of genius to unlock the Brazilian defence.

Captain Joey Jones, once of Liverpool but now of second division Chelsea, promises his side will run till they drop to beat the tourists.

Manager Mike England has told his players to "go out and enjoy yourselves," and said: "I want them to remember the day they played Brazil. I certainly will never forget my experience as a 19-year-old when I had to mark Pele. I learned more in that 90 minutes, than in six internationals."

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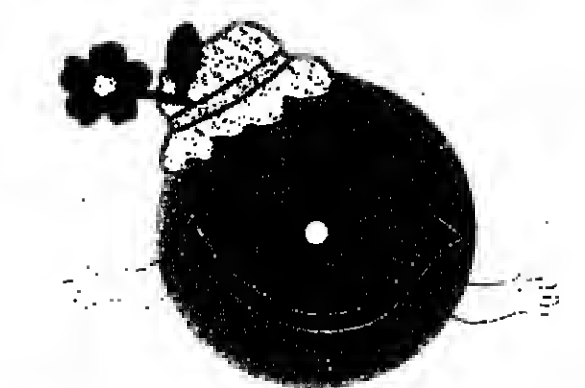
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## South Korean economy makes rapid strides

SEOUL (R) — The South Korean economy is now rated fifth in Asia, after Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan, but is catching up quickly and impressing world bankers.

The Koreans have been described by one international journal as perhaps the most ambitious people in Asia.

Although quite unlike the Japanese, they share with Japan a passion for hard work and are happiest when they are outdoing everybody else.

The only real fear of the experts is that the supercharged expansion could fuel inflation.

The government of President Chun Doo Hwan, a former army strongman, had projected that the Gross National Product (GNP) would grow in 1983 at 7.5 per cent after 5.4 per cent last year.

Government and private economists, however, are now saying that Korea's real economic growth is expected to exceed the projected figure and will reach 7.7 per cent.

Their optimism has been strengthened by an increase in exports and the fact that the nation's economy grew by a remarkable 4.3 per cent in real terms, after allowing for inflation, in the first quarter of this year.

Overseas Development Institute (ODI), a government economic think tank, believes the country could grow by nine per cent, although eight per cent might be more realistic.

The ODI said this is based on a projected three per cent annual growth in the labour force, increased productivity, the accumulation of technology and other factors.

### Overheating feared

Despite this optimistic outlook, private economists warn of the dangers of the economy overheating.

A senior government economist agreed that it was now time for caution.

"Nine per cent growth is comfortable, but we want growth without inflation," he said.

The government's Economic Planning Board (EPB) said in a recent report that there had been what it called an excessive boom in the unproductive service sectors and speculation-oriented construction activity.

As an example the EPB said the number of drinking bars increased by 50 per cent to 13,850 by the end of last year, compared with a 37 per cent increase from 1977 to 1979.

The government is therefore seeking ways to brake domestic demand-based growth and stress the need for increased exports.

South Korea has outstanding foreign loans of \$37.2 billion, making it one of the top four borrowers in the developing world, but it has had no difficulty in maintaining repayments on schedule.

"Though Korea has no serious problems in foreign loans... it should make efforts to continuously reduce its foreign loans," a high-ranking EPB official said.

Another senior government economist commented on Korea's 9.3 per cent GNP growth in the first quarter of 1983: "We have timed this growth so that we will have as much employment as possible with the balance of payments improving just as much as we like. We don't have to go into surplus

and get unemployment."

He pointed out that despite the world recession and protectionism, South Korea's current account deficit in 1982 was held to \$2.5 billion or 3.8 per cent of GNP, inflation was well below 10 per cent and real growth was 5.4 per cent.

### Exports rise

Total exports rose to \$21 billion last year compared to \$15 billion in 1979, and are forecast to reach between \$23.5 and \$24.5 billion this year.

Deputy Prime Minister Kim Joon-Sung told a recent seminar here that South Korea could have a sufficiently advanced economy in 1988 — the year the Olympic games are to be staged in Seoul — to enable it to join the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The OECD, based in Paris, groups the world's major non-communist industrial nations.

He estimated the country's per capita GNP would rise to \$2,500 by 1988 from \$1,700 last year.

Mr. Kim added that the income gap between South Korea and the advanced countries was expected to be halved within 20 years, and eliminated in a further 20.

### IMF values efforts

An International Monetary Fund (IMF) mission to South Korea reported last March that it believed the country's objectives, while ambitious, were appropriate.

The IMF told the Koreans: "We should pay high tribute to your skilful management of the economy which has resulted in obvious success..."

## Izmir Group signs new cotton producers' accord

BELGRADE (R) — Five developing countries Friday agreed to set up an international cotton producers' association aimed at stimulating the world cotton trade.

Egypt, Mexico, Pakistan, Syria and Turkey, members of the "Izmir Group" of Third World cotton producers, had signed the accord and many of the other 18 members would soon follow, a senior Turkish diplomat told reporters.

The members of the Izmir Group are among those countries now attending the sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Belgrade.

The group accounts for a third

of world cotton exports.

Mr. Kamran Inan, permanent Turkish representative in Geneva, said the association would try to promote cotton production, processing and trade.

A depressed cotton market and the common interests of poor countries had caused the association to be formed.

Cotton is one of the products in UNCTAD's integrated programme for commodities, aimed at setting up agreements including both consumers and producers to stabilise prices of 18 raw materials produced in the Third World.

So far only five such pacts have been agreed — for coffee, sugar,

cocoa, rubber and tin.

Agreement on a similar pact for cotton is unlikely while major consumers continue to limit textile imports through the multifibre arrangement, UNCTAD sources said.

The new association, which will initially have its headquarters in Geneva, will begin to operate when four of Friday's five signatories ratify it, Mr. Inan said.

Besides the five, the members will be Bolivia, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Upper Volta, India, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Uganda and Venezuela.

## Industrial states turn to IMF to ease disputes

WASHINGTON (R) — The world's major industrial democracies are turning increasingly to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help settle their economic disputes.

During their past two summits, the seven major non-communist industrial countries have given the IMF expanded authority to help them achieve some measure of economic cooperation.

A year ago at the summit in Versailles, the industrial democracies pledged to meet IMF officials regularly to discuss their economic strategies and what impact those policies were having on the rest of the world.

This year at the Williamsburg summit, in a two-page annex to their regular end-of-meeting declaration of purpose, the United States, Britain, Canada, West Germany, France, Italy and Japan reinforced the IMF's role as their economic counselor.

Furthermore, they decided to seek advice from the IMF to try to settle their differences over the need for an international monetary reform conference.

The summit countries agreed in Williamsburg that the working relationship they established last year need to be intensified this year.

In their annex to the Wil-

liamsburg declaration, the seven nations promised to reinforce their "multilateral cooperation with the International Monetary Fund" to deal with employment, inflation, exchange rate and budget problems.

The new responsibilities hoisted upon the IMF are welcomed by the global lending agency and its increasingly powerful managing director, Mr. Jacques de Larosiere, who was recently appointed to a second five-year term.

Mr. De Larosiere, once a senior French government finance official, has long advocated the need for economic discipline and coordination on a global scale.

## Stock market crash still dogs Kuwait economy

KUWAIT (R) — The collapse of Kuwait's unofficial Souk Al Manakh stock exchange in a flurry of worthless cheques nine months ago still hangs over the financial community like a black cloud.

Many businessmen fear there is more bad news to come.

Last month saw the final deadline for registration of debt claims from the \$90 billion crash. But, given the complex web of interlocking debts, it could yet be some weeks before the true picture is known — if it ever is.

An unprecedented speculative boom on the Manakh market, set up to trade in shares of non-Kuwaiti companies and cir-

cumvent regulations on the official market, came to a painful end last August when the first of a mountain of postdated cheques issued to finance purchases began to bounce.

The cheques had carried massive premiums in expectation that the upward spiral would continue unabated in defiance of reason. By the time the crash came, prices would have had to have quadrupled to cover the premiums, one analyst estimates.

The government has so far paid out 500 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$1.7 billion) in cash and bonds to compensate "small investors" for their losses.

In local terms, "small investors" are those owed up to two million dinars (\$6.9 million) not widows and orphans living off a meagre investment income.

But the big debtors — a handful of operators account for some 60 per cent of the total debt — are being left to sort out their own affairs, or face bankruptcy.

The government has empowered its bankruptcy trustees to value bankrupts' assets and make distributions to debtors before the assets are even realised.

If they get their sums right, therefore, the government could be faced with no more than a short-term drain on its resources in funding this operation.

But Kuwait's financial position is further complicated by other matters.

In the first place, the scale of the fallout from a bubble in real estate, parallel with the Manakh spiral, is only just becoming clear.

The property boom was also

largely funded by postdated cheques at large premiums, often involving the same speculators. At least one real estate buyer has already gone to jail after his cheque bounced, and many more could follow, financiers say.

While a laborious framework has slowly been established for dealing with the Manakh debts, no system yet exists for real estate debts or for dealing with the two together.

The position of Kuwait's banks is also far from clear. The major banks claim their exposure to Manakh losses is small, and that they will not have to make major provisions.

But while their direct exposure may be small, financial sources question whether their outstanding loans for non-Manakh purposes will be met once the dust finally settles.

In addition, a large part of the assets the government will have to value comprises the very shares and real estate at the root of the

problem.

The government has been supporting prices on the official stock market in a bid to maintain at least a semblance of confidence. Market sources estimate it has so far spent some 600 million dinars (\$2 billion) on share purchases.

Latest figures show a rise in trading volume. But the sources estimate the support fund still accounts for at least 90 per cent of market activity and is holding prices at about 20 per cent above realistic values.

If the need comes to sell large blocks of shares in local companies to repay the bankruptcy fund, the government will thus find itself in the paradoxical position of selling shares to its own support fund at apparently inflated prices.

Market sources believe the government will have to continue its stock market support operation at least until the end of the year, despite statements by Finance Minister Abdul Latif Al Hamad that

he wants it to be a short-term arrangement.

Mr. Al-Hamad is a convinced free marketeer, whose policy has aimed at reducing government influence in every sector of the economy. But the government could now end up owning far greater chunks of Kuwaiti firms and real estate than it does already.

But while the uncertainties lingering on from the Manakh and real estate booms continue to depress the financial community, signs elsewhere in the economy are less pessimistic.

The worst seems to be past for the oil sector, with output now running at about 100,000 barrels per day, up from below 700,000 last winter.

Many analysts see a steady rise once the summer is over, assuming the 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) of which Kuwait is one, continue to abide by price and production agreements made in March.

**THE BETTER HALF** By Harris

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"Last night Stanley bought a new outdoor grill. This morning he made me eat barbecued oatmeal!"

### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp



**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAGIT

PHRAC

CEDITE

EGWAIH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOOSE LATCH AFLOAT ELDIR  
Answer: How she keeps her age — TO HERSELF

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Do something of a financial nature which is unusual and progress. You will be able to please those who live with you today, but be sure it is practical. Express more emotion.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Those of a different background can be of help to you. Enjoy home pleasures with kin and feel contented.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Imbue yourself with elevated thoughts and philosophy today. Show your loved one great affection. Entertain at home.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study the newspaper and gain information on business. Look at your property and see where repairs are needed.

MDON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Improve your health and appearance in some way. Work out some plan so that your finances improve.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Pursue new forms of recreation to brighten up your life. Spend time with a loved one and have a delightful evening.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Seek out a friend for much-needed advice in romance. Follow the suggestions given you. Spend time at home.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Spend the day visiting friends and relatives to show them you care. Plan the new week carefully and retire early.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try to get together with one in authority at leisure and discuss your ideas. Don't neglect your health. Retire tonight.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Your intuition is good today. Get into group meetings where the elite gather. Enjoy time with a loved one.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Your loved one has good suggestions about your future. Follow them. Schedule next week's activities tonight.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Help is available for your projects. Tonight, have a fine family dinner and rest up. You need your energy for the work ahead.

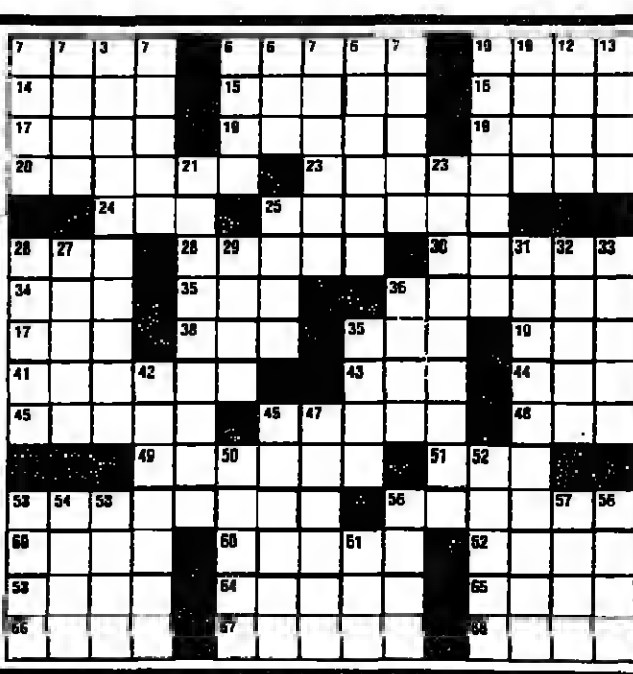
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Work on your creative ideas and get the assistance of those who can be of help to you. Socialize in the evening.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will find it easy to put across ideas and will be a very fine salesperson. Plan a good education now. This child will be a perfectionist, very concerned with making money. Accent poetry and varying philosophies. "The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword by Altio Mcll

ACROSS	34 Wager	51 Extinct	12 Chop down
1 Tress	35 Stone	52 Siberian	13 Biographer
5 "These are the —"	36 Whirlpools	53 People	14 Leon
10 Spousa	37 Prefix for puncture	54 Desk items of old	21 Considered as one
14 Use a mangle	38 Pinder	55 Greek sorceress	23 Friendly gesture
15 Go-between	39 Classified items	56 Beach sight	25 Quota as authority
16 Hawk	40 Place for baby	57 Tanant's concern	26 Banana plant fiber
17 Bancroft or Bolyan	41 Arrow	58 Planty, to poets	27 Happen again
18 — Rica	42 — jogg	59 Reputa	29 Adjutant
19 Irritate	43 Silkwork	60 Was tiratious	31 Dabbler in the arts
20 Spum	44 Sphere of action	61 Salt tree	32 "Wreck of the Mary"
22 Bar order	45 Kitchen emanation	62 — make a deal	33 Savory jelly
24 Tokyo, once fare	46 Gumshoe	63 Like some laws	36 Dutch cheese
26 Rainbow	47 Less innovative	64 — do-well	39 Cupid
28 Poker move			42 Responses
30 "Pagliacci" heroine			46 Claim

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:										DOWN		39 Cupid
SLOW	LAKER	PAID								1 Tala taller	48 Claim	
ROME	AUTUM	ALLO								2 Cam's river	47 Used car deal	
AGED	RODEMO	ODISTS								3 Guass	50 Permit	
WILL	PAID	ED	TON	SEE						4 Jostled with a joint	52 Expense	
MAGGIE	MORE									5 Diplomacy	53 Matinee — figure	
LOSS	SALES	MEN								6 "But — on forever"	54 Ranolr	
SIBBID	HANDLED	AXE								7 Engages, as gear teeth	55 Gremy or slip	
HERA	WIFE	EMIR								8 Complete	56 Lamarr from Vienna	
RIAL	SWEET	POTATO								9 Produce	57 Tinware	
										10 Sang	58 Spouted pitcher	
	POLY	ERSANT								11 Corn tily	61 But: Lat.	
STUART	SLAT	REG										
POST	MOTIE	BARA										
LOPE	NAIDM	ACRE										
WDS	STAD	REAL										



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## WORLD

## Salvadorean army poised to attack guerrilla-held volcano

SAN VICENTE, El Salvador (R) — Government forces trying to dislodge leftist guerrillas from a volcano said Saturday they were poised to send in 6,000 troops and tanks if artillery shells and folk songs failed.

The guerrillas' first response Friday to what El Salvador's army called a major offensive designed to break the stalemate in the civil war was to shoot at light planes which circled the volcano blaring folk songs from loudspeakers.

Military sources said seven U.S. made tanks were ready to move up the slopes of the Chincantepec volcano, a guerrilla stronghold overlooking San Vicente, 35 kilometres east of San Salvador.

The sources said more than 6,000 troops—a quarter of the army's total strength—would be sent in if the guerrillas ignored softening up artillery fire and booming loudspeaker appeals to accept a government amnesty offer.

As helicopter gunships and 105mm guns pounded suspected leftist positions, the commander of the operation, Col. Reynaldo Golscher, told Reuters:

"The guerrillas up on the volcano might not have an opportunity to inform themselves about the amnesty law."

## Backed by 'hearts and minds' campaign

He added that one insurgent had so far turned himself in as a result of the campaign.

The long-planned military drive is designed to clear the area of guerrillas so that government workers can launch a programme based on U.S. campaigns during the Vietnam war to win the "hearts and minds" of the rural population.

Col. Golscher said the offensive had no specific time limit. It was the U.S.-backed government's first real effort to switch from purely military action to defeat the rebels in El Salvador's three-and-half-year-old civil war in which has killed an estimated 42,000 people.

Local commanders said contact with the guerrillas had so far been limited to sporadic gunfire with the rebels aiming at propaganda planes relaying the government message: "Surrender to the amnesty. You will be treated well."

The guerrillas have denounced the amnesty, saying the army was continuing its measures of kidnapping and killing opponents.

Previous big army thrusts against the guerrillas—their total strength is estimated at 5,000—have had little success. The insurgents melted away whenever army pressure became too strong.

## U.S. envoy gets cool reception in Nicaragua

MANAGUA (R) — President Reagan's Latin American peace envoy held talks with Nicaragua's leftist leaders bristling from U.S. retaliation in a row that has brought links between the two countries to their lowest ebb.

Envoy Richard Stone, denounced by the Nicaraguans even before he arrived on a 24-hour visit as a reactionary with fixed ideas, emerged from a meeting Friday night with revolutionary junta leader Daniel Ortega and prepared to fly to a warmer diplomatic climate in U.S.-backed Guatemala.

Officials gave no details of his discussions with Ortega or Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto—alleged by Nicaragua when it expelled three U.S. diplomats on Monday to have been the target of a death plot involving a poisoned bottle of liquor.

Mr. Stone was the highest-ranking U.S. official to visit Nicaragua for two years. But he was given a frosty reception by a government infuriated by the Reagan administration's retaliatory expulsion of 21

officials and closure of six Nicaraguan consulates in the U.S.

Father d'Escoto charged after a 90-minute meeting with Mr. Stone Friday night that the U.S. had carried out more provocations against Nicaragua by cancelling permits for six charter flights from California by Aerovionica, the national airline.

Asked by reporters if the envoy's visit had managed to ease some of the tension between the two governments, he replied: "No, there were even more provocations today."

Mr. Stone also had a two-hour lunch with government critics. These included members of the Conservative Party, one of whose senior members was accused by the Sandinist government of being linked to alleged U.S. plots to undermine the country.

Mr. Stone, who is on a 10-nation tour of Central and South America, Saturday goes to Guatemala City, a capital buzzing with rumours of an impending coup against President Efraim Rios Montt.

## U.S. black leaders draft manifesto

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. black leaders have drafted a political manifesto that will help to decide whether they run their own candidate for president in 1984.

The opposition Democratic Party and its current presidential contenders will be invited to endorse the policies set out in the manifesto. Democrat Congressman Walter Fauntroy said in an interview with Reuters.

Backing for the manifesto from top white democrats would "make a black candidacy unlikely," added Mr. Fauntroy, a member of the black presidential strategy group.

If the black platform is not embraced to the satisfaction of its authors, the Democrats could face a

divisive struggle for minority group loyalties just as they are trying to unify for the presidential election year.

Mr. Fauntroy said the draft document, known as "the people's platform", would be reviewed at a black leadership meeting in Washington this weekend and made public late next week.

The document says Mr. Reagan's drive to boost military spending and reduce taxes while cutting domestic social programmes "must be reversed."

In the short term it would abolish the MX missile, Trident submarine and Pershing weapons programmes and repeal a scheduled 1984 tax cut, which critics say favours the rich and robs

money from programmes that help the poor and unemployed.

Mr. Fauntroy said he doubted the leading white presidential candidates could accept some of the key demands for sweeping reversals of Mr. Reagan's economic and social policies.

The manifesto says the federal government should guarantee job training for at least 20 per cent of the unemployed. With 11 million people currently out of work in the United States that would mean more than two million trainees.

Mr. Fauntroy said the black voter drive could touch off a black presidential campaign regardless of the manifesto's reception.

"The question is whether a black candidacy would so stimulate black voter participation that it might be worth the other risks involved," he said.

The main risk is that a black challenge might damage white liberal candidates and throw the nomination to a conservative.

## Missile taken for a ride

HUNTSVILLE, Alabama (R) — A truck driver hauling a guided missile was charged with drunk and reckless driving Friday after police stopped his vehicle as it sped down the wrong side of the highway.

The driver, John Runyon, 34, told police he was en route from England air force base in Florida to the U.S. army missile command at the Redstone arsenal here when he became confused.

## Harrier to remain in Spanish hands till agreement is reached

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE, Spain (R) — British defence officials and a Spanish shipping company have failed to agree on salvage terms for a British Harrier jump-jet which landed on a Spanish ship, the owners' lawyers said.

The Spanish owners and crew of the Alraigo are claiming salvage from Britain for the plane but the lawyers said talks with legal representatives for Britain's ministry of defence were deadlocked over where and how the case should be decided.

The lawyers said legal advisers from the British defence ministry were arguing that as the plane was British sovereign property, the case can be heard in a British court.

But they added that the ship's owners, Naviera Garcia Minaur S.A., want the case to be heard in a Spanish maritime court and the British government to give a guarantee that it will abide by the court's ruling.

The plane is likely to remain in Tenerife until agreement is reached, the lawyers said.

## Monastery to be handed back to Russian Orthodox Church

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet government is to hand back Moscow's oldest monastery to the Russian Orthodox Church for use as a new administrative headquarters, TASS news agency reported Saturday.

It said the Danilovsky monastery, built in 1272, would be restored for the benefit of the church and office facilities constructed.

The monastery, just south of the city centre, was seized by the authorities after the 1917 Russian Revolution. It has long been closed to the public and used for storage and other purposes by a nearby factory.

## Madrid moves fast to isolate army rebels

MADRID (R) — Spain's socialist government has moved swiftly to quell possible trouble in the military by arresting two disgruntled officers and warning that it will not tolerate indiscipline in the armed forces.

Action was taken against the men, a reserve general and a serving captain, after they made public appeals for the release of officers jailed for their part in an abortive coup in February 1981.

"We must maintain the fundamental value of discipline in the armed forces," Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez told newsmen after the arrests were announced Friday.

"The socialist government intends to maintain it and will do so without arrogance but with the popular support it received from the electorate," he added.

Lt. Gen Fernando de Santiago y Diaz de Mendivil, a 72-year-old former deputy prime minister, was placed under house arrest for eight days and Capt. Francisco Javier Dusmet Garcia-Figueroa, 37, was arrested pending possible legal proceedings, officials said.

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## Begin sinks into gloom

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Angered by public bickering within his cabinet and saddened by mounting Israeli casualties in Lebanon, Prime Minister Menachem Begin has secluded himself in his office, avoiding all but the most important public appearances.

Within the last few days, the Israeli press has been filled with reports, mostly attributed to people close to the prime minister, that Mr. Begin's mood has become increasingly gloomy.

Most of these accounts say he is disheartened by the almost daily casualties suffered by Israeli forces in Lebanon and by mounting criticism of his government's war policy.

The reports also say Mr. Begin was infuriated by a public squabble between former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and Deputy Prime Minister Simcha Ehrlich over the accuracy of information that Mr. Sharon provided to the cabinet during the early days of the war last summer.

The newspaper Haaretz said Tuesday that, according to someone who has been in regular contact with Mr. Begin, the prime minister's spirits have suffered a noticeable decline. The paper said that Mr. Begin continues to follow political issues and make necessary decisions but that he is in "an extremely gloomy mood" and no longer seems to enjoy the job of prime minister.

Earlier, Yosef Harif, a columnist for the newspaper Maariv, whose contacts in the prime minister's office are the best of any Israeli journalist, reported that Mr. Begin has stopped trying "to hide the sorrow in his heart".

The columnist also wrote that U.S. ambassador Samuel Lewis recently asked Mr. Begin's associates "a question which has bothered many: 'Why is it impossible to get him out of this mood?'"

Meanwhile, a public-opinion poll published by the Jerusalem Post showed Tuesday that 57.6 per cent of the public was dissatisfied with Mr. Begin's performance as prime minister while only 39.3 per cent approved.

Nevertheless, most recent polls have shown that when voters are asked who they would support if a new election were held, Mr. Begin continues to hold a wide lead over other potential candidates.

## Egyptians surprised by Ramadan one-day-early

CAIRO (R) — Ramadan, the holy month of fasting, arrived Saturday one day earlier than expected and caught millions of devout Muslims off guard.

Half an hour after midnight a special announcement on television broke the news that Ramadan was starting Saturday, not Sunday as had been thought.

The announcement said religious astronomers in Saudi Arabia had sighted the crescent moon Friday evening and had passed the word to Muslim holy men around the world that Ramadan was here a day earlier than anticipated.

Loudspeaker vans toured the streets of Cairo warning that fasting must start from dawn. Millions struggled out of bed to prepare the traditional pre-dawn feast which had been set for Sunday.

In villages, runners dashed from house to house with the news. But thousands were thought to have got the message too late—after a daylight breakfast.

In Egypt, the biggest Muslim nation in the Arab World, the confusion was heightened by an abrupt change in the clock.

To relieve the rigours of fasting, the government had ruled that summer time should be suspended during Ramadan and the clocks be put back one hour to Egyptian standard time.

The idea was to make sunset, and the evening meal, come a little sooner.

Accordingly, the television announcement said clocks should go back immediately. This brought extensive disorder to airline schedules and business arrangements during the morning.

Paradoxically, Egyptian Muslims eat twice as much during Ramadan as at other times of year. This is because of the huge meals taken just before dawn and just after sunset.

Working hours are generally reduced to about four a day, leaving workers free to doze away the afternoon until sunset.

The new time change puts Egypt two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. Clocks will go forward again to summer time around mid-July—again depending on the moon.

## Pioneer 10 leaves solar system Monday

MOUNTAIN VIEW, California (R) — Pioneer 10, carrying a message from mankind, is due on Monday to become the first spacecraft to leave the solar system, travelling possibly forever among the stars.

"The U.S. spacecraft should even outlast the solar system itself when, as many scientists expect, the sun engulfs the earth in about five billion years," a spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said.

The 260 kilogramme spacecraft, designed to have a life of 21 months when it was launched on March 2, 1972, will fly across the orbit of Neptune, at present the outermost of the nine known planets of the solar system, on Monday.

At that point, Pioneer 10, with its giant dish giving it the look of a flying saucer, will be travelling away from the sun at 49,167 kilometres per hour and will have left the sun's 4.52 billion kilometres behind.

Pluto is normally the outermost planet, but because of its egg-shaped orbit it will be inside the orbit of Neptune for the next 17 years.

Pioneer 10 carries a message from mankind, a gold-anodized aluminium plaque engraved with the drawings of a nude man and a woman, with the man's hand raised in greeting and a series of scientific symbols.

The original idea was for the man and woman to clasp hands, but experts decided a being from outer space might conclude the two were really one being, joined at the hands.

Asked at a press conference if he felt the plaque would one day be studied by somebody in outer space, Dr. James Van Allen, a Pioneer project expert and discoverer of the Van Allen radiation belts, replied: "My answer is no. It's a nice piece of whimsy."

But for countless years Pioneer 10 will carry its plaque to the stars.

The spacecraft's itinerary is mind-boggling. "Its first encounter with a star should take place in 10,507 years when it passes Barnard's star, which changes its position in the sky faster than any other star, at a distance of 3.8 light years," the space agency spokesman said at the mission control centre at Mountain View, California.

"Pioneer 10 will continue on a definite trajectory and will not merely wander about in space," he added.

Pioneer 10 has already produced an impressive list of firsts. It was the first spacecraft to fly beyond Mars, the first to fly by Jupiter and pass through the planet's powerful radiation belts and the first to cross the asteroid belt.

There is deep concern in Hong Kong about Chinese plans to regain sovereignty in 1997, when the British lease on the new territories expires.

These worries have not been allayed by repeated but vague Chinese pledges to preserve the social and economic system of the territory intact after Peking regained control.

All national newspapers Saturday published front-page photographs of 73-year-old Liao bordered in black, with a brief appreciation of his life and achievements.

But adjacent reports of the current meeting of the National People's Congress indicated that it was business as usual and the leadership had taken Mr. Liao's death calmly.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Reagan will re-run, believes one aide

DALLAS, Texas (R) — A senior White House aide said Friday he was convinced that President Reagan will seek a second four-year term in next year's presidential elections. Although Mr. Reagan has not yet announced his decision, political adviser Ed Rollins told Republican Party delegates here: "I think that without question the president is going to run. Either that or he's sure wasting a lot of our time as we start thinking about 1984."

## Abandoned Greek freighter sinking

LONDON (R) — A Greek-registered freighter whose 23 crew abandoned ship safely Friday was sinking Saturday in the north Pacific, Lloyd's shipping intelligence reported. The 8,905 ton bulk carrier Athena, with a cargo of newspapers for Japan, reported flooding in one hold early on Thursday. The crew, all Japanese, were picked up by two cargo vessels in the area. There was no indication of what caused the flooding. The Athena was reported sinking 1000 kilometres south of Adak in the Aleutians. The crew were rescued by another Japanese cargo ship, the Bristol Maru, and the Liberian-registered United Pioneer.

## Soviets say cats can see in colour

MOSCOW (R) — Scientists in the Soviet Union have proved that cats can distinguish between colours, rather than just seeing the world in black and white, TASS news agency said. Research team leader from Soviet Georgia Dr. Archil Kazeli said it had been thought cats saw only in black and white because they had no colour-sensitive nerve cells in the part of the brain which normally governs vision. His team of neurophysiologists had discovered that the centre for colour vision in cats was situated separately—in the cortex of the parietal region of the brain—and that visual information was interpreted by two different parts of the brain.

## Pakistani envoy ends Afghan talks

MOSCOW (R) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahibzada Yaqub Khan left Moscow for home Saturday following talks about Afghanistan, the official news agency TASS reported. Yaqub Khan met Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Friday for discussions at which both sides set out their views on the way to reach a settlement of the Afghan problem. Yaqub Khan was likely to comment on his talks only after he had briefed Pakistani President Zia-ul-Haq, they added.

## More killings alleged in Uganda

KAMPALA (R) — Armed men killed 11 inhabitants of Bulere village near Kampala on Thursday night, the newspaper Munno said Saturday. The Roman Catholic-linked newspaper said the victims were knifed to death by killers who conducted a house-to-house search of the village in the troubled Mpigi district. Munno quoted survivors as saying one of the dead was a retired prominent magistrate. The survivors said they believed the killers later went to the neighbouring village of Kariboga and may have killed several people there.

## Noon becomes night in Indonesia

JAKARTA (R) — Street lights were turned on, and cars honked and flashed their lights at noon Saturday as the sun was completely eclipsed for about five minutes in Ujung Pandang, 1,400 kilometres northeast of Jakarta. Millions of people in the South Sulawesi provincial capital watched the noon-day sun slip slowly behind the moon, turning day into night. More than an hour earlier, astronomers watched the rare total eclipse from the 8th century Borobudur Buddhist monument in Central Java. In Jakarta only a partial eclipse was visible, and dusk fell briefly on the city at noon.

## GOREN BRIDGE

## ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

BY CHARLES GOREN

tricks.

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠Q5 ♠AJ10 ♠KQ98 ♠AJ7  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 NT Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?  
A.—The answer depends on your methods. If you are playing non-forcing Stayman, you should pass. Partner probably has a weak hand with five spades and four hearts and is simply trying to locate the best partscore contract. Most rubber bridge players prefer forcing Stayman, in which case partner's two spades compels you to bid again. With three-card spade support and a normal no trump opener, your path is clear—raise to three spades.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠QJ83 ♠6 ♠K983 ♠A742  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South  
1 NT 2 ♠ ?  
What do you bid now?  
A.—You have the values for game, and you would prefer to play in a suit contract because of your ruffing values. Cue bid three hearts, then raise partner to game in any suit he bids. If partner persists with no trump, however, pass—he should have a double stopper in hearts for that action.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠Q76 ♠84 ♠K93 ♠AQ872  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
2 NT Pass ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—You want to play in game, but you can't be sure whether you would rather be in spades, because of your ruffing value in hearts, or in no trump, because your hand is balanced. Bid three spades, and leave the decision to partner.

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AQ72 ♠K109 ♠J54 ♠76  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ 2 ♠ ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—We know that bridge is a bidder's game, and that there is always a strong desire to tell partner that you have a good five-card major suit. But you also have a dead minimum opening bid, and to rebid your spades freely in this situation would be the action of a roadhog. Pass, and yield the right-of-way to partner. He is in a much better position to decide how to continue.

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AQ72 ♠K109 ♠J54 ♠76  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ 2 ♠ ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—You have the values for game, and you would prefer to play in a suit contract because of your ruffing values. Cue bid three hearts, then raise partner to game in any suit he bids. If partner persists with no trump, however, pass—he should have a double stopper in hearts for that action.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠Q76 ♠84 ♠K93 ♠AQ872  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass  
2 NT Pass ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—You want to play in game, but you can't be sure whether you would rather be in spades, because of your ruffing value in hearts, or in no trump, because your hand is balanced. Bid three spades, and leave the decision to partner.

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